THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 90. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Democratic Correspondent Discovers His Intentions and Makes Them Public—Wholesale Annexation the Policy of the Administration.

The N. Y. *World* has a wide-awake correspondent at the capital, who is forever discovering something that will occasion a sensation. Yesterday he announces a new discovery, that the policy of the administration is to be wholesale annexation. This is the way he puts it:—

Now that Congress is out of the way, the attention of the country will naturally be directed to the course of President Grant, who is now—temporarily, at least—master of the situation.

That President Grant has a definite policy for the future—a policy bold, ambitious, and which may involve war—there is no doubt. The hints of his executive advisers, the statements of persons known to be in his confidence, and the actual facts of his administration which are publicly or partially known, indicate that the new President has resolved to signalize his career by the acquisition—if this be possible—of all North America to the dominion of one American government!

President Grant, in conversation with his friends, has more than once expressed the opinion that the two most distinguished Presidential terms since that of Washington were the terms of Jefferson and Polk—the one on account of the Louisiana purchase, the other because of the acquisition of California. Even the remarkable influence exerted by Jefferson on our politics is understood to be secondary, in the estimation of General Grant, to the foresight which secured to the country from the grasp of the first Napoleon our superb possession on the Gulf. This addition to United States territory, and the addition of the Golden State on the Pacific, with its magnificent harbor and bay of San Francisco, the President regards as the most signal events in the history of the country. This opinion, together with his well-known military and ambitious proclivities, are alone highly significant.

The next great steps in the same direction now considered by President Grant are the acquisition of Canada and the West India Islands.

From what I hear, it seems that this conception was strengthened in the President's mind by ex-Secretary Seward, who believes in the "manifest destiny" of the republic, and has long indulged a waking dream of the United States embracing all North America, all islands contiguous thereto, and outlying naval stations on every part of the globe.

Mr. Seward's purchase of Alaska; the pertinacity with which he urged our absorption of St. Thomas; his manœuvre for San Domingo; his desire for the Sandwich Islands, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean; and his efforts to secure a naval station in the Mediterranean, were notorious proofs of his bent towards the enlargement of this country's empire.

When it became evident that Grant was to be President, Mr. Seward approached the dull-faced, filmy-eyed soldier with his dream upon his lips. He brought to bear upon the General the same marvellous personal magnetism which was so effectual with Taylor, Lincoln, and Johnson; and advocated his bright anticipations with the hope of captivating the President to be and of retaining the Secretaryship that was. General Grant readily listened, and inclined to Mr. Seward's views. But he quietly determined at the time to obtain for himself the credit or reputation of reducing them to practice. To Mr. Seward's disgust, he was not asked to be Secretary of State, for the reason that had the Auburn politician been suffered to stay in office and carry out a plan with which his name was already identified, William H. Seward, instead of Ulysses S. Grant, might be the hero of the event.

Grant's programme then is—first, to obtain Cuba; next, Canada, or the New Dominion. Curiously enough, a singular figure appears on the scene in connection with this latter proposal—the figure of Benjamin F. Butler, to wit. With that keen instinct for mischief which rarely fails him, Butler discovered, even before Grant's election, that Seward had had interviews with Grant, and the nature of those interviews. To commend himself to the power to be, and familiarize himself somewhat with popular sentiment among the British colonists, Butler then made his famous trip to Nova Scotia, at which time there was loud talk there of annexation to the United States.

The Alabama claims will be the basis of the first negotiations for Canadian soil. The true reason why the Grant men here were opposed to the confirmation of the Reverdy Johnson claim treaty was that it was desirable to keep the question of the settlement of those claims open, in order to settle them in the new way. In proof that this new way is actually contemplated, I refer you to the editorial article in the New York *Tribune* of April 7, entitled "England, Canada, and the United States," to the telegraphic despatches of the Associated Press to all the prominent newspapers in the country, published on the morning of April 12; and to special telegraphic despatches to the New York *Times* and other administration journals, printed on the same morning. These publications are thrown out as feelers of the popular pulse. President Grant desires, even now, to see how far he might venture in an emergency. He will hardly go to war, if he can help it; he will feel his way. But his way may take a sudden belligerent turn before the country expects it. He is not a man of much imagination, and has at no time realized the difficulty of getting up a fight with a foreign power for his personal glorification, with all the commercial instincts of the country against him. If he cannot gain his ends peacefully, he is just the man to try to gain them ultimately by the "last resort" of arms.

Some of the President's manœuvres towards Cuba have seen the light. There will be other disclosures. What is known now is that Admiral Porter is rapidly getting the navy into fighting trim; that the army is being set upon a war footing; that troops are withdrawn from the West; and that both our military and naval forces on the Gulf are unusually strong.

President Grant's anxiety about the Indians, his expression of a peaceful policy towards them, his decided wish that anything reasonable may be done to prevent another war on the Plains, are straws indicating the drift of his intention to utilize the forces hitherto employed against the red men for another purpose. The entire army is now in better condition for service than it has been for many a day, and civilian officers are being steadily weeded out of it.

The long hesitation of the President to fill the positions of ministers to Great Britain and Spain was because of his difficulty in finding suitable persons to carry out his policy at the courts of St. James and Madrid. Mr. Motley would seem, at first, to be an unfortunate tool; yet it is thought that Grant, Sumner, and Motley had a very distinct understanding on this subject before the latter gentleman's name was sent to the Senate.

Washburne alone is, so far, aware of the full scope of Grant's plans. Butler has an inkling of them, and his advocacy of the President's measures in the House is due to a belief—which he shares in common with a number of public men in Washington—that the United States Government is to become an overshadowing power in the near future, in the wielding of which he is to have a share.

FORGERY.

A New York Bank "Done" Out of $26,000.

It is seldom that a crime is so cleverly done as was this we are about to record. It was brought to light in New York city yesterday afternoon, the sufferer being the Bank of the State of New York. Only a short time before the closing of banking hours, the paying teller of the Bank of the State of New York, on Wall street, was handed by a man unknown to him five checks purporting to be signed by Jay Cooke & Co. The largest of these was for a little over $9000, the smallest called for only $600, and the sum total of all was $26,000. Each check was perfect. The check form used by Jay Cooke & Co. is one devised especially for their own use; but the forgers had so successfully imitated this check that even an expert would find it difficult to distinguish the bogus article from the genuine. As the signatures were all apparently correct, the teller paid the money, and was shortly afterwards informed that the checks were forgeries.

What more clearly evidences the skill and cleverness of the forgers, is the fact that the customs of the firm had been in every way adhered to, and the signatures were so exact that their detection was almost an impossibility. The firm had some four or five cashiers, who, when a check has received the firm signature, indorse it in their own name to the party to whom the money is to be paid. Thus it will be seen if a person presented one of Jay Cooke & Co.'s checks at the bank, without the signature of one of the cashiers, it would not be cashed. The forgers evidently knew of this fact, and of all other circumstances connected with the firm's business with the bank, for each check bore the forged signature of a cashier, indorsing it over to the holder, and, in addition, another signature of the same cashier, identifying that holder. This latter signature served to mislead the teller in another way, as it has long been a custom with Jay Cooke & Co., as well as other large houses, to arrange with their banks not to pay checks in their name of over $5000, unless the presenter is known to the bank, or identified by some person well known. As these checks all bore the identification signature of the cashier, the teller took it for granted, it is supposed, that personal identification would be unnecessary, and at once paid the money. As yet no clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of this audacious forgery, nor are any suspicions entertained as to who are the guilty parties.

BLACK CROOK.

How It Was Performed Under Adverse Circumstances.

The West Chester *Record* gives this laughable description of the inglorious *finale* of *Black Crookism* in that place:—On Saturday evening, after the people had assembled, a slight young man in huge diamond (?) pins ornamented with a small piece of dirty shirt bosom made his appearance, and announced that owing to disappointment in obtaining music, he hoped the audience would be kind enough to wait while the manager hunted more. At this point the indignation of the audience grew intenser, and they attested it by louder howls and shriller whistles. Somebody nominated a chairman of the meeting, who was elected by acclamation, then a secretary was chosen, but in the meanwhile a venerable female, clad in very dirty tights, was unearthed by a committee, who informed the audience that this was a bully show, but the manager had cleared out with the money, and they didn't know what to do, but they would do their best without music. Two or three tableaux were now produced, in which three very homely females in soiled costumes and the unwashed individual before mentioned were shaken round on a rickety turn-table. These were greeted with more howls and a grand rush of the audience to the reserved seats. Then the venerable female essayed a ballet, the music being kindly furnished by one of the audience who whistled. Now confusion became more confounded, a votary of Terpsichore from West Chester mounted the stage, and amidst tremendous applause executed a *pas seul*, which ended in a grand rush of all hands to the stage. The lights being extinguished, the crowd left the hall surrounding a man of the company, whom they threatened with dire vengeance. The man, thoroughly frightened, hurried up the street, followed by the crowd, who were profuse in their offers of a cheap ride on a rail. Finally, the man took refuge in Pierce's drug store, from where he was rescued by Officer Babb, who deposited him in jail for safe keeping.

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.

The Temporary Musical Hall.

Every one who reads is by this time aware that the Bostonians intend giving a monster concert, commemorative of the peace of the nation after a prolonged war. They are now attempting to emulate in wood the magnificence and immensity of the Coliseum at Rome. On St. James Square a building is being constructed which will eclipse in size any other now existing in America. It will use up 1,700,000 feet of lumber, will be 300 by 500 feet, and will cover between three and four acres of ground, or about 150,000 feet. There will also be used in the work 15 tons of nails, and between four and five tons of other iron work, such as bolts, braces, etc. To cover the roof, so as to make it water-proof, 30 tons of tarred paper will be used. All outside foundations are 5 by 6 feet and 15 inches thick; centre foundation supporting roof 8 feet square and 18 inches thick, all bedded in gravel, making in all 500 foundation supports. The apex of the roof is 86 feet from top of sill. At a height of fifty feet there will be 1300 feet of continuous windows, 5 feet high, all made to run on rollers, for ventilation, consisting of 6500 feet of glass. In the upright of the building there are to be 1368 lights of glass. Ingress and egress are made safe and easy by twelve doorways, each 24 feet wide. It will have a seating capacity for the easy accommodation of 16,300 spectators, and standing room beneath the gallery and promenade for an immense number. The promenade gallery, raised two feet above that of the seat gallery, has a width of ten feet, and is unbroken in its entire circuit of the structure—1600 feet. The orchestra and chorus will occupy that portion of the Coliseum nearest the railroad, and an idea may be gained of the area to be occupied by the performers by remembering that the conductor, who of course will occupy a position in the front centre, will be 240 feet distant from the remotest singer. The height of the roof pagoda will be 90 feet from the parquette floor; that of the side walls 35 feet, surmounted by ten feet of perpendicular glass the whole circumference. To complete the building will require ten thousand days' work, or a little over twenty-seven and a third years by a single man; but with the large force at work on it it will be finished by the tenth of June, or five days before the commencement of the Festival.

CORMORANTS.

How Greedy Office-Hunters Attain Their Ends.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following in its Washington correspondence:—

There is nothing more dangerous to a successful political organization than the patronage that follows victory. "For every office filled," said Talleyrand, "I make one ingrate and fifty enemies." "For every office filled," Grant might add, "I make one rascal and five hundred enemies."

This must be the result when the patronage is in the hands of skilful old politicians, who feel instinctively the strong and weak places. But when it is intrusted not only to one inexperienced in the business, but to a blunt, straightforward soldier, such as Grant, the confusion and dismay are beyond count. In all this the President looks to me like an elephant feeling his way over a hoop-pole bridge.

The mystery that cannot be penetrated is, who influences him? All concede that there must be some back-door power, but who or what it is defies scrutiny and speculation. A man is suggested only to be rejected. At one time it was supposed that Washburne held the key to the private staircase. But this is exploded. Then Rollins was pointed to. But Rollins cannot control his own department. Now John Sherman is regarded by some as the prime minister and favorite, but this human icicle set on end by a mysterious Providence comes out at times considerably jolted, and in a high state of disgust.

Let the secret adviser be any one, or no one, the fact is patent that the patronage is being horribly managed, and the wrath gathers force as the offices are filled. I do not mean the ordinary disgust that comes of disappointment, but an uglier feeling than that. Heretofore we have always had certain eminent leaders who shared the counsels and readily shouldered the responsibility, but now these leaders are the men who were first amazed, and are now indignant.

Such is the state of the political atmosphere here just now. About the Capitol one hears nothing but curses, not loud, but deep, that follow every batch of appointments. These Congressmen complain that they are not only disappointed, but are treated in a way to add insult to injury. The grim little sphinx sits in grim silence, puffing tobacco smoke in their eyes, and responding yes or no with about as much meaning as there is in his face.

And yet, to one who looks philosophically at the situation, these men so treated really make the Government. General Grant feels his power now, but it is the power of the patronage, and every day this lessens. The time is not distant when the politicians will have no cause to call at the White House, and the eyes of the people will be turned to the Capitol, where the Government really is, and about that time the little sphinx will lay aside his cigar, and look, too, in that direction.

This would all be very well if that confounded Democratic party did not intervene. But times are hard, money scarce, and taxation heavy. The people see in dismay that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer, and with that disposition to shift position when sick or in pain, they turn to a party that can give them no relief.

SHERMAN.

An Interesting Explanatory Letter Relative to the Surrender of General J. E. Johnston.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Sir:—In your issue of yesterday is a notice of Mr. Healy's picture, representing the interview between Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, Admiral Porter, and myself, which repeats substantially the account published some time ago in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* explanatory of that interview, and attributing to Mr. Lincoln himself the paternity of the terms to General Johnston's army at Durham, in April, 1865.

I am glad you have called public attention to the picture itself, because I feel a personal interest that Mr. Healy should be appreciated as one of our very best American artists. But some friends here think by silence I may be construed as willing to throw off on Mr. Lincoln the odium of those terms. If there be any odium, which I doubt, I surely would not be willing that the least show of it should go to Mr. Lincoln's memory, which I hold in too much veneration to be stained by anything done or said by me. I understand that the substance of Mr. Wilkes' original article was compiled by him after a railroad conversation with Admiral Porter, who was present at that interview as represented in the picture, and who made a note of the conversation immediately after we separated. He would be more likely to have preserved the exact words used on the occasion than I, who made no notes, then or since. I cannot now even pretend to recall more than the subjects touched upon by the several parties, and the impression left on my mind after we parted. The interview was in March, nearly a month before the final catastrophe; and it was my part of the plan of operations to move my army, reinforced by Schofield, then at Goldsboro, N. C., to Burkesville, Va., when Lee would have been forced to surrender in Richmond. The true move left to him was a hasty abandonment of Richmond, join his force to Johnston's, and strike me in the open country. The only question was—could I sustain this joint attack till General Grant came up in pursuit? I was confident I could; but at the very moment of our conversation General Grant was moving General Sheridan's heavy force of cavalry to the extreme left to prevent this very contingency. Mr. Lincoln, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did exclaim more than once, that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped that the war would end without any more. We spoke of what was to be done with Davis, other party leaders, and the Rebel army; and he left me under the impression that all he asked of us was to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes anyhow, the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy, and the restoration of civil law. He (Mr. Lincoln) surely left upon my mind the impression warranted by Admiral Porter's account, that he had long thought of his course of action when the Rebel armies were out of his way, and that he wanted to get civil governments reorganized at the South, the quicker the better, and strictly conforming with our general system.

I had been absent so long that I presumed, of course, that Congress had enacted all the laws necessary to meet the event of peace, so long expected, and the near approach of which must then have been seen by the most obtuse; and all I aimed to do was to remit the Rebel army surrendering to me to the conditions of the laws of the country as they then existed. At the time of Johnston's surrender at Durham, I drew up the terms with my own hand. Breckinridge had nothing at all to do with them, more than to discuss their effect, and he knew they only applied to the military; and he forthwith proceeded to make his escape from the country; a course that I believe Mr. Lincoln wished that Mr. Davis should have succeeded in effecting, as well as the other leading Southern politicians against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Generals Lee, Johnston, and other purely military men.

I repeat that, according to my memory, Mr. Lincoln did not expressly name any specific terms of surrender, but he was in that kindly and gentle frame of mind that would have induced him to approve fully what I did, excepting probably he would have interlined some modifications, such as recognizing his several proclamations antecedent, as well as the laws of Congress, which would have been perfectly right and acceptable to me and to all parties.

I dislike to open this or any other old question, and do it for the reason stated, viz., lest I be construed as throwing off on Mr. Lincoln what his friends think should be properly borne by me alone.

If in the original terms I had, as I certainly meant, included the proclamations of the President, they would have covered the slavery question and all the real State questions which caused the war; and had not Mr. Lincoln been assassinated at that very moment, I believe those "terms" would have taken the usual course of approval, modification, or absolute disapproval, and been returned to me, like hundreds of other official acts, without the newspaper clamor and unpleasant controversies so unkindly and unpleasantly thrust upon me at the time.

I am truly yours,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1869.

—The rivers of Scotland are said to be crowded with salmon this year.

—Dartmouth College has received a present of $5000 from Senator Grimes of Iowa.

—A young woman in Montana is charged with putting on airs when she refuses to go to a ball barefooted.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in the West—Indiana and the Constitutional Amendment—The Michigan Judicial Election.

President Grant and Southern Reconstruction.

FROM THE WEST.

The Muddle in the Indiana Senate—An Attempt to Ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—An attempt was made in the Senate yesterday to violate the agreement made not to obtrude the amendment until the necessary legislation to carry on the State Government was accomplished. A proposition was offered by Mr. Cravens which provided virtually that the amendment should be ratified, and authorizing a joint convention of the two houses to assemble on May 11 to ratify it. If this proposition had been adopted, the ratification would have been virtually accomplished. The Democratic Senators denounced the proposition as a violation of faith, but it was passed by the majority.

After the adjournment of the morning session the Democratic Senators held a caucus, and resolved to resign, to prevent the passage of the joint resolution. The resignations were prepared and placed in the hands of a Senator to present to the Governor at the afternoon session. Senator Rice, a Republican, recited the agreement made with the Democrats, said the passage of the resolution would be a virtual ratification of the amendment, and regarded such a measure as a violation of the faith and pledges on the part of the Republicans. The proposition was withdrawn.

The Michigan Fire—Bold Robbery—Returns of a Judicial Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The sufferers by the late great fire at Hancock, Mich., are announced to have been relieved as to immediate wants.

Lewis Baxter, of Pittsburg, was robbed on a train on the Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne Railroad yesterday, near Pittsburg, of $1875. The thief wished to borrow $153, presenting a $1000 United States bond as security; and when Baxter produced a wallet containing about the amount, the thief snatched it, and, leaping from the train, escaped.

Complete returns from Michigan show the election of eight Democratic judges out of sixteen judicial circuits.

Arrivals of Generals Custer and Schofield in St. Louis—The Grain Movement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The Grain Association movement still continues to be the all-absorbing subject with merchants. Another enthusiastic meeting was held on 'Change yesterday. James H. Lucas, the wealthiest man in St. Louis, subscribed only two thousand dollars.

Morris Connell and Gregory Ash, laboring men employed in a quarry on Sixteenth and Penrose streets, were killed by the falling of an embankment yesterday.

Generals Schofield and Custer arrived here yesterday from Leavenworth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Southern Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is not probable that the President will take any action in relation to Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas until the business of acting on nominations by the Senate has been completed, and it is uncertain whether he will issue a proclamation with regard to voting on the constitutions in those States, or address the military commanders through the War Department.

Imported Iron.

The Treasury Department adheres to the classification of certain iron from Gothenburg, of an octagonal shape, under the act of 1864, not otherwise provided for, and decides that it is dutiable at 1¼ cents per pound.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After prayer and the reading of the journal of yesterday, the Senate immediately went into executive session.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 84. Stocks steady. Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—A. M.—Cotton opens active at 12½@12⅝d. for middling uplands, and 12¾@12⅞d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 14—A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.@£10. Tallow flat at 45s. Rosin, 6s.@6s. 3d. for common and 16s. 6d. for fine.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—P. M.—U. S. five-twenties quiet and unchanged. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24½; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 71s. 6d.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton firmer for both on the spot and afloat; sales at 147½f. on the spot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton quiet but firm at 28¼@28½c. Flour dull and quiet. Wheat dull. Corn firm; white and yellow, 85@86c. Oats dull; sales of Western at 75@76c.; light, 70@72c. Rye dull; prime, $1 50, with but little inquiry. Mess Pork quiet at $32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 19½c. Whisky in better demand at 92@93c., the latter an extreme price.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Stocks firm and active. Gold, 132⅝. Exchange, 7⅜. 5-20's 1862, 120¾; do. 1864, 115; do. 1865, 117⅜; new, 113¾; 1867, 113¾; 10-40's, 106½. Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Company, 56¾; Cumberland preferred, 29; New York Central, 163¾; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 144¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 97¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton firmer; 1400 bales sold at 28¼c. Flour dull; sales of 5000 barrels; State, $5 50@6 75; Ohio, $6 75@7 30; Western, $5 40@8 20; Southern, $6 30@9 12. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn heavy and declined 1c.; new and old mixed Western, 87@87½; sales of 33,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels at 77 for Western. Provisions quiet; new mess Pork, $33 50. Lard steady; tierces, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky quiet and heavy; Western, 92 for free.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163½	West. Union Tel.	41½
N. Y. and Erie R.	—	Cleve. and Toledo R.	97½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93	Toledo & Wabash	88¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	84¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	132¾	United States	88¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	121⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	65⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	92⅞	Gold	132⅞

Market steady.

—"Flying the blue pigeon" is London thieves' slang for stealing lead off the roofs of houses.

—It is said that fully a third of the visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace, at Stratford-on-Avon, are Americans.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 14, 1869.

The supply of loanable funds in the market continues light, and the applicants for accommodation in the discount line find it difficult to escape the exactions of the outside money lenders. Whatever may be the cause of the present scarcity of money, the protracted stringency, and consequent high rates of interest and discounts, have made many converts to the theory that an inflation of the currency is the true remedy for the present monetary trouble. We have neither space nor inclination to discuss the subject here, but the question is of vital importance to the best interests of the country, and the sooner it is successfully solved the better it will be for us all. That currency in the loan market is unequal to the demand, even in the present prostrate condition of trade, is evident. The question then is, will there be a return current in this direction within a reasonable time, or has the deficiency been converted into fixed capital, excluding it forever from the floating resources of the money market? No safe theory can be applied to the present trouble which does not involve either one or other of these questions.

The local Money market is firm and dull, the rates for call and other loans remaining unchanged.

Government securities are again firm and moderately active. Gold is without much change. Premium at 12 M. 132⅝.

There was not much activity in the Stock market to-day, but a general upward tendency in prices. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes were rather weak, selling at 101 for the new issues. Government bonds were moderately active and firm.

Reading R. R. was quiet but stronger, selling at 46⅝, an advance of ¼. The chief feature of the market was Philadelphia and Erie R. R., which sold at 28¾@28⅝; Pennsylvania R. R. was taken at 59⅝; 54 was bid for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania R. R.; 55½ for Lehigh Valley R. R.; and 34½ for Catawissa R. R. preferred.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 32¼; 17⅝ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal and Bank shares were neglected.

Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

30 sh Leh Nav Stk..... 32½

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 5-20s, '64, Cp.	114⅝	200 sh Reading	.s.	46⅛
$6000 City 6s, New	.s.	101	100	do	.rg	46⅛
$5100	do	.s.	101	200	do	.b30.	46⅝
$5000	do	101	500 sh Phil & R	.s.	28⅝
$8500	do	.2d.	101	400	do	.s.	b30.	28⅝
$250 5-20s, '62, cp.	118	200	do	.s.	860.	28⅛
8 sh Penna R.	59½	100	do	.b30.	28⅛
110	do	.s.	59⅛	20 sh Leh Stk	32¼
400 sh Read.	.s.	b30.	46⅝	100	do	.b30.	32⅜
30 sh N Central	.s.	48	62 sh Leh Val R.	d b.	55⅜

NAKE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅜	10·45 A. M.	132⅝
10·15 "	132⅜	11·07 "	132⅝
10·25 "	132⅜	11·11 "	132⅝
10·37 "	132⅜	11·20 "	132⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1862, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1864, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, new, 118⅝@118⅞; do. 1867, new, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1868, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅝@104⅛; Duo Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 132⅛@132⅜; Silver, 127@129.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@120¾; do. 1864, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1867, 113⅝@113⅝; do. July, 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 5s, 10-40, 105⅜@105⅝. Gold, 132⅛@132⅜.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120⅜; do., 1864, 115@115⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@114; do., 1867, 113⅜@114; do., 1868, 113⅛@114; 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; Gold, 132⅜. Pacifics, 103⅞@104¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—The Flour market remains quiet at previously quoted rates. About 700 barrels were taken for home consumption at $5·25@5·50 for superfine, $6·25@6·50 for extras, $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7@9·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65, and 1000 bushels do. on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 1350 bushels yellow at 85c.; and 4000 bushels Western mixed at 84@85c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western; and 60@70c. for Pennsylvania, according to quality. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at $8·50@9·50. Timothy sells at $3·25 to $3·62½.; and Flaxseed at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is quiet, and ranges from 95c. to $1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—Arrived, steamship Hecla, from New York.

GLASGOW, April 14.—Arrived, steamship St. Andrew, from Portland, Me.

LONDONDERRY, April 14.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Portland, Me.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Olean, Jones, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, Sagua la Grand, do.

Schr D. Talbot, Rackett, Portsmouth, Gastner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, Portsmouth, Knight & Sons.

Schr Annie E. Safford, Powell, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr S. Washburne, Cook, Taunton, Captain.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Saco, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr H. M. Wright, Fisher, Norwich, do.

Schr Edw. Ewing, McAlinden, Norwich, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—W. W. Harding and wife; Mrs. J. H. Harding; Miss M. Harding; Mr. A. B. Harworth; Mr. E. L. Fearson; Miss L. M. Bradley; Mr. Henry Pennington; Miss Irene Pennington; G. W. Allen and wife; J. S. Osterhout and wife. Passed outside the Capes yesterday afternoon, one barque, bound in; passed ships Tyro, below Bombay Hook, and Eliza McLaughlin, below Reedy Island, towing up.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Saw off Fenwick's Island, a barque, supposed to be the Brilliant, from London, and a fine full-rigged brig, painted green, supposed to be from up the Straits.

Br. barque Elena, Stewart, from Ivigtut, via Peterhead and Troon (at which ports she put in in distress, as before reported), Mar. 4, with kryolite, to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. F. Bailey & Co.

Schr Montrose, Grierson, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the whole passage, and shifted deck load.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr S. Washburn, Cook, from Taunton.

Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, from Norwich.

Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, from New York.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 13—6 P. M.—Ship Tyro, from Leith for Philadelphia, passed up this P. M.

Brig James Baker, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, and schr Ida F. Wheeler, from do. for Sagua, went to sea this morning. Brig Nellie Mitchell, from Philadelphia for Aspinwall; schrs Thos. Borden, from do. for Somerset; L. W. Birdsall, from do. for Apponaug; Cerro Gordo, from do. for Newburyport; Henry Middleton, from Virginia for New York; M. E. Carter, from do. for New York; and Star, from New Castle for Newburyport, remain at the Breakwater. Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

TWITCHELL!

The Wife's Statement.

A Graphic Account of Her Connection with the Tragedy.

The Husband's Letters.

His Alleged Attempts to Induce Mrs. Twitchell to Take the Entire Responsibility.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Since the murder of Mrs. Hill in November last, five months ago, notwithstanding the elucidating evidence adduced on the trial, a certain air of mystery has surrounded the tragedy. This is now dispelled. Yesterday reporters of the various daily papers waited on Mrs. Camilla Twitchell, who had signified her determination of responding to the allegations of her husband and clearing herself of the imputations which that religious young matricide had endeavored to fasten upon her. Her verbal statements were taken from her own lips as given below; the letters are copies from the originals, written by Twitchell during his incarceration. Our reporter has seen his handwriting, and from a close and scrutinizing examination, has no doubt that the documents are genuine. They are written on note paper, in very small letters, closely packed together, evidently so inscribed to avoid bulk and admit of their transmission to Mrs. Twitchell, on her visits to the cell, without detection by the keeper.

Aside, however, from the fact that these letters are undoubtedly what they purport to be—the effusions of George Twitchell, written by himself—they bear other evidences of their genuineness. They also throw additional light upon the manner of the commission of the crime, for it seems more than probable that in many of the leading features of the "confession," Twitchell has drawn on his knowledge rather than his imagination. The parts cast for Gilbert or Lee are no myths, and only need the substitution of his own name to make them literally correct in the main points.

The very cowardice of the resorts to save his neck accords with Twitchell's bravado at the trial and tears and eye-rollings at the reading of the death sentence. The hypocrisy of the statement, "I know nothing about it," made in tears and sobs, agrees perfectly with the attempts to use Mr. Bringhurst as a tool, while the prisoner was mocking that gentleman's attempts to induce in his penitent a religious faith in God's mercy, and resignation to his impending fate. His own confession is now understood to be a last urgent appeal to the wife to grant the request made in the letters we give below. The challenge to her to come forward and disprove his declaration is believed by Mrs. Twitchell, and for that matter by every one else, to have been made in the firm hope that she would either use one of the three confessions offered her, or flee, and so give a color of truth to his lies.

In her conversation with the reporters Mrs. Twitchell was nervous and agitated, and in the pale, careworn face of the woman it was easy to read intense suffering and mental prostration, but whether this be the effect merely of anxiety at her own and her husband's fate, or the harassing of a conscience guilty of complicity in a mother's death, none save herself can tell. That she positively denies any knowledge of the murder until after it was committed, and even then knew nothing more than the merest spectator, will be seen by her statement given below. In her manner Mrs. Twitchell was very earnest, seemingly desirous of thoroughly impressing her hearers with a conviction of her innocence. In her manner there was also an evident undercurrent of restraint, as though she was half-ashamed of the part she was playing towards her husband, in exposing his rascality after his death, which, though in violation of the rule, "Of the dead say nothing save good," was nevertheless necessary to her own good name. Her demeanor was, furthermore, that of a lady of good breeding, though in relating her interviews with her husband, and the nature of his infamous requests, she was nearly overcome with sorrow and grief. This is the last phase of the affair which has caused so much excitement in our community, and with this the excitement will die away, for the public have little if anything more to learn of the terrible deed and its cons

(Continued from the First Page.)

"I had better go to bed; she did not wish me to wait up; she would read the paper and wait for the girl herself." I went to my room, saying, at the same time. "George, I am going to bed," to which he replied, "Very well." My mother arose and went with me to my room, remaining and conversing pleasantly with me until I went to bed, when she passed out of the room, and in a short time (how long I cannot say) George came into the room, undressed, and came to bed. I was soon asleep, and knew nothing more until awakened by the girl ringing the door-bell. I cannot say if George was asleep, but I think he was not.

I said "George, that must be the girl." He replied he supposed it was. He made no attempt at that time to get up and let the girl in. I came out of my room into the entry and called my mother twice, to which I received no reply. I returned to my room with the intention of finding something to throw over my shoulders, when George got up, and said to me in an abrupt manner "You come to bed and I will go down and let the girl in." I remained at my room door waiting for George to come up, thinking my mother was down stairs. I heard Sarah call him, heard what he said when he went into the yard. I flew down stairs and saw my mother lying on the settee in the kitchen—a dead woman. This is all I know about the murder. I knew nothing about my husband's business; I believed it to be in a flourishing condition, being told by him only a few days before the murder that he was doing well, making money, and out of debt. I was kept in perfect ignorance, not only concerning his business affairs, but many other acts of his private life. I deny that I ever deserted my husband, but, on the contrary, repeatedly offered to give every dollar I possessed to save his life if possible. After my acquittal I treated him kindly, visited him three times every week, never, in any way, referred by look or word to the murder, never spoke an unkind word to him, and never once said to him, "Mother!" On Wednesday morning, March 24, when I visited him as usual, in shaking hands with him, he conveyed to me a letter of instruction. On Good Friday morning, March 26, during my conversation with him, he conveyed to me a written confession, which he wished me to tudy well and commit to memory, and come to prison prepared upon Monday morning.

From reading this I saw that it was arranged for me to go there and become a party to the falsehood. It was arranged that Mr. Perkins and the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst were to receive me, and I was to play a part in order to deceive them and the world. I was to accuse myself of having taken my mother's life, and commit perjury by swearing to such a statement. Much as I desired to aid my husband, I could not do this thing; and finding I could not trust myself safely, and fearing from the arrangements made I might be entrapped, I went no more to the prison. Finding I did not come on the Monday as he desired, he sent me, on Wednesday morning, March 31, two other confessions, from which I was to make a choice. On Thursday morning, April 1, I received the fourth and last one. Since that fatal hour that I bade my mother good night I have been surprised and stunned to find that mother murdered in her own house; I have been imprisoned many sad days and gloomy nights, charged with the crime of having murdered my own mother. My husband has been convicted of that crime; my home has been utterly destroyed; I myself have been put on trial for my life; my husband has committed suicide; I have been judged not only by the tribunals of the country, but fearfully judged by those who have been warned by the Master to "judge not;" I have been accused by my husband, who did it in a desperate effort to save his life, of killing my mother. He did this, I repeat, in an effort to save his life. In the defence of all that makes life desirable, I am compelled to submit these letters to the public to show them how utterly unreliable was such a statement, made by my husband under the circumstances in which he was placed, and how little I should have been believed, had I even made such a statement myself.

I have felt and I continue to feel that there is no sympathy for me. I am a woman believed to be a guilty one, and for such the gates of human sympathy are shut. My only hope is that in the little life that is left of me, and during those times I may be compelled, reluctantly though it may be, to come in contact with the great world, I may be spared the distress of hearing, as I have heard, unconsciously to those who spoke of me, myself denounced as a murderess in thought as well as action, the murderess of my mother and destroyer of my husband. CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL.

George S. Twitchell's Letters to His Wife.

[FIRST LETTER.]

SUNDAY MORNING, March 7, 1869.

MY DEAR WIFE: I have just listened to an exhortation upon the 1st Chapter of James, and though it was not very elaborate, yet it was sufficiently plain to make it evident to an attentive hearer the great need we have of a Saviour. The situation that I am in makes me feel that great blessing, for oh, dear Camilla, no earthly help can afford me the consolation that I can receive from an all-wise and ever-merciful God, through the righteousness of His Divine Son, our *Lord Jesus Christ*. I am aware of the fearful doom which awaits me by the condemnation of the law. No hand can stay it except guided by God. I feel that my time on earth is short, but, blessed be God, there is a better land above, where, by faith in the great atonement, the trials, sufferings, and awful death of that Being, sinless in Himself, yet who, in obedience to the will of His Divine Father, took upon Himself the sins of the whole world, and endured the punishment in order that we poor sinners might escape the righteous law of God, and yet that law be vindicated by sacrifice, that we might have a home above throughout the countless ages of eternity. Oh, Camilla! think of this great love for us, and then think how it is repaid by us. Dear Camilla, please don't neglect the salvation of your soul, though we must soon part here. Oh! let me feel before I go that you will try to live so that you will meet me above, where there will be no more sorrow nor parting—where man cannot intrude his will or power to make his fellow mourn. Dear Camilla, I want to feel before I go that when your time shall come that I can stand and meet you on the pearly shores of heaven, and sing, as I see you on your way, "welcome home."

"Go when the *morning shineth*,
Go when the *moon is bright*,
Go when the *eve declineth*,
Go in the *shades of night*,
Go with *pure mind* and *feeling*,
Fling earthly thoughts away,
And in thy chamber kneeling,
Do thou in secret pray."

Dear Camilla, seek the mercy seat alone, and often, and there pour out your sorrows, griefs, and trouble, and He will answer your prayers, perhaps not as you wish, but in a way which will be best for you. There, before His all-pervading eye, lay bare your heart; roll your sins on to Jesus, He can and will bear them, if you will only believe it; and He is your "Advocate with the Father." What a blessed thought that we can individualize the Saviour, that we can say: "My Saviour, He bore my sins on the cross, He died to save me," and, dear Camilla, when evil thoughts and doubts and fears come over you, go and pray to Him for help to overcome them, and for strength and faith. If you will do this He will enable you to endure all that you may be called upon to bear, with patience. I am right well, and I expect Charles Perkins to spend the evening with me. Please give my respects to Miss Kate. Please don't forget me at six o'clock in the evening. Keep this letter and often look at it. This will probably be the last one that I will be able to send you, and when I am gone please read it very often.

I am, as ever, yours, with love unto death,
GEORGE.

[SECOND LETTER.]

MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1869.

DEAR CAMILLA: Mr. Bringhurst spent about two hours with me yesterday afternoon, and we had a very pleasant time, as we always do, although he has not been very well. Last evening Charles Perkins came up about 7 o'clock, and stayed until quarter of nine. We had a lovely evening, singing some hymns, and each one offering an humble prayer to Almighty God, in which you were remembered. Oh, Camilla, I always remember you in my prayers, hoping that God will direct your heart aright, and He will if you will only ask Him. Father, John McCully, Frank Moore, and my warm friend, George Neiman, were here this morning to see me; they let Geo. Neiman stay about a half an hour, and we had a delightful time, he offering up a prayer, and then we sang several hymns. I have been very happy to-day. This afternoon Mr. Farr came in about half past two o'clock and stayed about an hour. Mr. Bringhurst did not get here till about three o'clock. Before Mr. Farr left we had one hymn, and he led us in prayer. He prayed very sweetly, yet very earnestly, for me, and you were also remembered in it. Mr. Farr is a very sweet Christian character; he is about seventy years of age, and is a member of the committee of the Prison Society. He is very interesting in his conversation, having travelled considerably. He formerly kept the jewelry store in Chestnut street, below Fourth; his sons now keep it. My dear Camilla, I feel that God has been very kind to me in my affliction, having blessed me with many warm friends, and many peaceful and pleasant and happy hours. Oh! dear Camilla, He has made my soul very happy; He has made me feel enabled to say that, come what will, whether it be life or death, I know in whom I trust, and though the flesh is weak, yet He will give me strength to meet all, and enable me to feel that it is but a moment of pain here, and then an eternity of everlasting life in that bright, glorious kingdom which is promised to them that believe. These are blessed thoughts, and dear Camilla, let me again entreat you to prepare for this. A few hours may, a few years must bring you to the close of life; and if I go first I want to meet you where there is no more sighing, neither any sorrow nor any crying. Dear Camilla, the spirit of Christianity is good to live with, as well as to die with. You may think this very strange language from one who has been such a skeptic and scorner as I have been, but in my calamity God has changed my heart and shown me the fallacy of my ways. Oh, Camilla! I have been a very great sinner, but God's mercy has been far greater. I am a very different man from the George S. Twitchell of five months ago, and a far happier one, even with the dark earthly prospects ahead. Jesus says, "Fear nothing, those who kill the body can after that do nothing." Please don't forget God, for He, through the blessed Saviour, is your only salvation. Dear Camilla, if the worst should come, I think I would like to sleep in Mount Moriah, near that beautiful stream of water, Brook Hedron, I think it is called, far away from the noise and bustle of the world, where you can come and commune with me, and I want you to put no costly monument over my grave, but plant some roses and something that will be green in winter. G.

[THIRD LETTER.]

[Received Wednesday before Good Friday.]

DEAR, DEAR CAMILLA: I know that you think that you would not be believed if you made a confession; but I know that if you will make such a one as I tell you to, and do exactly as I tell you, it will be believed. If I were acquitted, and you were convicted, I would make one to save you, if it would be death for me. Now, I ask you to do the same thing, Camilla. You have my life in your hand. If you do as I direct, you will save it; and if you do not, no power under Heaven can save me. A friend of mine who talked a long time with the Governor, said that he told him that he had to carry out the law, but if any mitigating circumstances should arise he would spare me. I am pledged not to tell who he is. The Governor told John McCully that the sentence would have to be carried out, unless somebody says they did it. Camilla, I hear that while you were in prison you said some very injudicious things. Mr. Bringhurst says you have done the same thing when talking with him at his house. I hope for the sake of charity and mercy that you will do so no more. You must never say to him anything about this, for he tells me in confidence, and I only tell you to show how careful you ought to be; and if he should know that I told you it would do me a great deal of harm. I want to tell you plainly, that he thinks you know something about it, and a great many others think so, too. This is one reason why you will be believed. Some of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia have told him that if you made a confession it would save me. Among them is a man who used to be Governor of this State, and also one who has known Gov. Geary all his life. Now I will tell you what steps I have taken to prepare the way. I have been urged to ask you here, in the presence of somebody, whether you know anything about it. Mr. Bringhurst thinks I ought to do this, and many other prominent men. So to-day I sent for Mr. Perkins, the Superintendent of the Prison, and asked him about it. He said I ought to do it. He said it was probable that you would say no; but if you should admit it, it would save me, and it was the only thing that would. I also asked Mr. Chandler; he said the same thing. I tell them that I expect you would deny it, although I don't believe that you know anything. This sets their minds at rest about me. You must never say anything to Mr. Bringhurst, for that would ruin it all. I will write out a confession for you, and give it to you on Friday; and you must learn it thoroughly. I will also give you all the directions how to act and when you will do it. Mr. O'Byrne told me that he did not want you to know anything about it. You must not say anything at all about this, not even to father. It must be kept perfectly secret, or it will do no good.

Camilla, spare me this horrible, awful death. You, and you alone, can do it. Oh! do not disappoint me; it would be more than I could bear. Oh! Camilla, I have tried to be kind to you; you cannot forget the days and nights that I have nursed you when you were sick—the nights I walked the road with you in the country when you had the asthma, and I did not complain. And, dear Camilla, you have been a good wife to me. Do not, oh! do not, I pray you, desert me now. Save! oh! save me. You have got a noble heart, and I know that you will do this. Camilla, you would be awful lonely without any one, and in your present position. Oh, if you will save me, or at least make the effort, for if you do not make the effort you know that you can't do it; but oh, for my sake make this last effort—it's all you can do. And if it saves me I will starve if it is necessary to give you comforts; and in another State and under another name we may yet be happy. Dear Camilla, if you really intend to do this you must have a trunk packed all ready to leave the city at the shortest notice. I think I would go to Baltimore and stop at a second-class hotel. Of course you will have to change your name. Please urge Mr. O'Byrne to come down this afternoon, and get here as soon after four o'clock as he can. Good-bye; don't let any one see this. Burn it as soon as you have read it. It is an awful thing to ask you to do this, but dear Camilla, it is for my life. If it was for anything else I would not ask you to do it. Please, oh! please spare my life. Save me, oh! save me. You are the only one who can. Camilla, think of this. I am young, and in the full flush of health, and it is not too late yet to try and make you happy. I would go in rags to do it, if you will save me. Oh! remember this, and save me if you can. Oh! don't let your courage fail you; remember that you cannot give me life after I am dead; and oh! dear Camilla, do as I ask you to in this case. Don't forget it is for my life. GEORGE.

[FOURTH LETTER.]

[This was received on Good Friday.]

MY DEAR CAMILLA: You must make the following confession if you would save me, and you must do just exactly as I tell you here; nothing else can save me but this, and this will positively do it. You have said you would give your life to do it, but that will not do unless it was accompanied by a confession, and I would rather die myself than have you to die; but you can do this without death, and this is the way to do it. You must write out the following confession—write it out twice—put one away in some secret place so that after you have done as I tell you you can have one to look at so that you will not forget it in case you should ever be wanted; if the Governor or any of the authorities should ever send for you to ask you any questions you could answer them correctly. You must also learn this, so that if you are asked any questions you can answer so as not to contradict them or this

CONFESSION.

One afternoon last spring, my mother and I were walking up Chestnut street, and, as we passed the Continental, Mr. Gilbert came out and a gentleman with him. He came up and spoke to us, and introduced his friend to us—his name was Lee, Mr. Lee. They walked up Chestnut street to Tenth with us, they went on up Chestnut and we took the Tenth-street cars and came home. A few days after I met Mr. Gilbert in Ninth street; he came over and walked with me to Chestnut street; he went into the Continental; he asked me how my mother was; he always did whenever I saw him, and asked me if she was any better-natured yet; he spoke about his friend Mr. Lee, and said he was a very elegant gentleman, and worth a great deal of money; that he always had plenty of money. I asked where Mr. Lee lived, and Mr. Gilbert said that when he was in the city he stopped at the Girard House, but he was a great traveller. I saw Mr. Lee as I was going down Chestnut street; he bowed to me; he was a fine-looking man, rather tall, with a moustache and military side-whiskers, and dressed in the top of the fashion. I often saw him after this, sometimes on Chestnut street, and sometimes on Eighth street; occasionally he would join me; he was a splendid talker, and I got to like him very much. After I got right well acquainted with him I found out that he was a gambler. He always asked me how my mother was. After we got well acquainted I told him how my mother treated me when my husband was away; how cross she was. He asked me why I did not put her out of the way, and I said I could not do that. He then said, "Get your husband to do it." I told him that my husband would leave me if I ever hinted such a thing to him; and he replied, "That would be no great loss, for you could get another one as good as him any day." I then told him that my husband was very kind to me. This conversation took place in Arch street between Seventh and Ninth streets. I was looking at the pictures in Gutekunst's window when he came up and spoke to me, and from there we walked up to Ninth street, where he took a car. I made an appointment with him to meet me that day one week, which was Tuesday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Franklin Square. I told him I would be standing around the fountain. He came at the time appointed, and we took seats and talked matters over. He asked me a great many questions about my mother; what her habits were; when the servant was out; what time she came in; if my husband stayed up to let her in; how much money my mother carried about her and where she carried it; if my husband slept soundly, &c. He then said he would fix it for me; but that he must have all the money and I must let him see the house. I told him to come to the house about half past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon; that the girl would be out, and I would get mother to go out so that nobody would be home but me. He came, and I showed him all over the house and the yard. We then fixed the time for the next Sunday week; he said Sunday night was the best time, because there would not be so many people about and this would be the girl's night out. He told me to unbolt the gate on Tenth street as soon as it got dark, and that he would bring somebody with him; that I must have the dogs fed as much as they could eat, and put away where they would make no noise, and that then they would come in and hide themselves. I told him to go into the back privy; that no one ever went in there, and that when mother was up stairs I would get them into the cellar. Our plan was that I was to come out of the kitchen singing if the way was clear; and if he was there, he was to give a slight cough. This was to be done before I went to bed; then after my husband was fast asleep I was to come down and tell them. This was our plan, and everything seemed to favor it that night. I asked him when I would see him again, and he said we must not see each other again till the night we had fixed on, for if we were seen together it might look suspicious. He stayed at the house about half an hour, and this was the last time I saw him till that Sunday night. Everything passed off as we had expected. After my husband was fast asleep, I got up and went down stairs very quietly in my bare feet, and looked in the dining-room. The door was partly open, and the gas was turned low, but I saw mother lying down on the sofa. I went up to her and found she was asleep. I went right down stairs as quietly as I could, opened the cellar-door and told them to come as quickly and as quietly as they could; that she was asleep in the dining-room, and now was their time. Mr. Lee told the man who was with him to go out in the yard; he then went up stairs into the dining-room, and I shut the door and stayed outside. I heard several blows given, but do not know how many, and then all was quiet. I waited a moment and then went in. He said he guessed that would do. When I went in I did not see any blood, and I said to him, "let us throw her out of the window, and when the girl comes home she will think she fell out." I went and pulled up the blind and raised the window. He then came and gave a kind of low hiss, which the man in the yard answered. He wished to see if anybody was about. The man in the yard got on the ash barrel, and in a minute he gave a kind of low whistle. Mr. Lee told me to take hold of the feet, and he caught hold of her body and carried her and threw her out. Then I turned up the gas and for the first time saw blood on the floor. I said I would wipe it up. We went down stairs, and the man in the yard came in, and Mr. Lee took his overcoat from the man. I think he called him John. I opened the front door and let them out, and then shut it very quietly. I don't know whether I locked it or not; I don't think I did. Then I went out to the hydrant and got a towel that was there, and went up stairs to wipe up the blood. When I saw it was splashed around the room, I knew it was no use, so I went down stairs again with the bloody towel and washed it under the hydrant, and let the hydrant run a minute or two. I thought I saw mother move, and was afraid that she was not dead, so I went and got the poker from beside the range and struck her on the side of the head with the point, laid it down there, washed my hands, and went to bed, where I found my husband fast asleep. In about fifteen or twenty minutes the bell rang, and I knew it was the girl, but I was afraid to go down and let her in, so I waited, thinking that maybe she would wake George, but after she rang several times I woke him and asked him if he would not go down and let her in. He asked where mother was. I said: "I guess she is asleep; I will look in her room." He put on his pants, his coat, and boots and went down and let her in. What happened after that is already known. Mr. Lee is rather tall and spare, broad shoulders, dark eyes and straight dark hair; he has fair skin, and dark military side whiskers and moustache. The night of the murder he had whiskers on his chin, so that I hardly knew him. I never saw him have them there before. The man he had with him he called John. I would not know him if I was to see him again, for I took no notice of him except to see that he was not as tall as Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee was a low, fluent talker, and laughed a great deal, which showed his teeth, which were very pretty.

INSTRUCTIONS.

When you come in on Monday morning Mr. Perkins will come in with you, instead of a keeper. Mr. Chandeler may be with me, or he may not. I will meet you the same as usual, and will talk to you about general matters. You must not appear to be the least suspicious while I am talking to you. I will ask you, very suddenly, "Camilla, do you know anything about this murder?" Mr. Perkins will watch you very closely, *and on your actions now the result depends. You must act, as well as speak. You must be awfully taken off. You must half get off of your chair and appear to be greatly excited. You must act just as you think a guilty person would act when asked such a question suddenly. Then you must answer, very quickly, "How should I know anything about it?"* The reason of this is, our theory is, that if you know anything about it that you would deny it; but that you would *show it in your manner.* Remember this, and *act guilty.* After you answer this I will say to you: "Don't you know in your own heart that when this murder was committed that I was in bed and asleep?" You must hesitate a moment, when I will repeat the question, then you must answer, "Yes." Then I will ask, "Do you know anything about it?" *You must not say anything to this.* Then I will say, "Camilla, if you know anything about this, say so, before it is too late." *You must not answer this.* Then I will say, "Do you know anything?" *Then say,* "Yes." Then I will say, "Did you do it?" Answer, "I helped." Who was with you? Answer, "You would not know if I told you." Then I will ask Mr. Perkins to talk to you. He will probably ask you who was with you? *You must answer, Mr. Lee and another man!* Then you will probably be asked who Mr. Lee is. *Your answer will be, A gentleman whom Mr. Gilbert introduced to your mother and you in front of the Continental last spring.* Then you will probably be asked what time last spring? *Your answer will be, About May, you think.* You will also no doubt be asked if your husband knew him, or if you ever spoke to your husband about him? To this you will *answer, No.* Why did you not? *Answer, I did not think it necessary.* You need not go on and tell this whole confession right through, tell it by piecemeal as you are asked; make all your answers fit together and coincide with this theory, and don't contradict yourself. *Study this well.* You must not be surprised at anything I do or say; it will all be for the best. I may speak unkindly to you, but don't let that worry you; I will be acting for my life. When I ask the first question you must try to show consternation in your countenance; life is the stake you will be acting for. No doubt you will be asked a great many questions; you must not be eager in your replies, but rather reluctant. If you are asked what motive you had to do this, *you must answer that your mother was very cross to you; that she was willing to let your husband have gentlemen's company, but would not allow you to have ladies' company at the house, and you got so that you hated her for it; and you thought that if she was dead you could rent the house, and we could live and be happy.* Camilla, the reason I want you to write the confession twice, is this: I wish you to put one in your bosom; then if you feel that you cannot tell this theory, why after I ask you if you don't know in your own heart that I was asleep, and you answer "Yes," and I ask you to tell what you know about it, you can, after a little hesitation, open your dress and hand me the written confession. If you are asked why you wrote that, your answer is, "*That if you were to die it would be found, and would clear up your husband's character.*" If asked if you did not intend to make it known before your husband's death, answer "*No.*" Question, "Why?" Answer. "*You thought you would not be believed.*" You must write nothing but the confession, and that in your own language. If you can tell it I should prefer it.

Now, dear Camilla, I have done all that I can; it remains for you to do the rest; when you come in my cell the next time you bring either life or death with you. Remember, this I know, from the very best authority, will save my life; if I did not know this, I would not ask you to do it. Camilla, how would you feel to let me die this way, without making this effort; would you not blame yourself all your life? If I die this awful death, you never can be happy. Save, oh! save me from this horrible, horrible death; you can do it, and no one else can. If your courage should grow weak, think of this and be strong. Don't forget to act as I have told you; you must see the necessity of acting—your own good sense will show you that. I have been urged by many persons to ask you if you knew anything about it; they all think you would deny it if you did, but you would show it in your manner, so you see the need of acting. Please to study this well, and be prepared for Monday morning. I dare not leave it any longer. There will only be nine days, then. You will have to leave the city. The people would tear you in pieces, if you went out. The best place to go, I think, would be either to Baltimore or to New York. Change your name. Pack your trunk so as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. You can send word to Mr. Bringhurst where you are, and what your name is, in case you should be wanted. You must always stick to this confession. You must not breathe to any one that we are in communication, or that you have any idea of doing this. Not even to Mr. Bringhurst or anybody else under Heaven, or it will kill me. If Mr. Perkins should tell you that you must tell this to any one else, you must do it, and if the Governor should send for you, you must go. If you should be asked if you are not sorry your mother is dead, you must say, *no*, the reason of this is, the world thinks you are a very cold-hearted person, and you must keep up this idea now. And now, dear Camilla, study this well, and do just as I have told you and you give me life; fail, and it is death; don't forget that the next time you see me you bring life or death to me; and oh! dear Camilla, for Heaven's sake, let it be life. Don't, don't, for God's sake, don't fail me now. If you are asked if your mother and I ever quarrelled, your answer will be, *no, he never quarrelled with any one.* If you can remember this confession I would prefer you to tell it, but, if you think you cannot repeat it, then you can give me the written one; if you should give me the written one, and you should be asked when you wrote it you can fix any time a week or two ago. Your own wish may be to let this be till after Mr. O'Byrne comes from Harrisburg; but he only does that out of a sense of duty to me; he knows that he can do no good, and you will be believed more, because the people will say that if it was not so you'd have waited till everything else was done, and not have confessed while the counsel was up to see the Governor. Any questions you may be asked your own good sense will tell you how to answer. Good-bye. Don't forget to burn this. Camilla, do your best, and all will be right. GEORGE.

If you are asked how the men could come out the gate and it be locked, answer, they could lock it themselves, it was a spring padlock. You must not come to see me any more after you tell this.

[FIFTH LETTER.]

[Received on Wednesday succeeding ood Friday.]

DEAR CAMILLA: I have concluded to alter the plan of making a confession. I do it in order to make it easier for you. Instead of asking you here, I want you to go and see Mr. Bringhurst to-morrow morning; go early, he does not know that you will be there, and make a voluntary confession to him; tell him you cannot endure the thought of my being executed without telling what you know about this murder; you must be positive about my being in bed and asleep when it was done. If, when you go there, the girl should tell you that he cannot be seen, you must insist on seeing him, giving your name. Camilla, you must make the confession that I gave you on Friday, but I wish you to alter it some. I wish to make this alteration: Instead of being introduced to Mr. Lee by Mr. Gilbert, you must have it that you got acquainted with him in an Eighth-street car in this way: You got in the car at Eighth and Spruce streets to take a ride, as you often did. A gentleman got in at Chestnut street, and took a seat alongside of you. After riding a short distance the car became very much crowded, and you dropped your parasol, and this gentleman picked it up. You thanked him, and he spoke about the nuisance of riding in a crowded car. This opened a conversation, and you talked along quite pleasantly, until he got out of the car at Spring Garden street. In the course of conversation he told you his name was Lee, and then asked your name; you told him. After this you often saw him on Chestnut street and on Eighth street; he always bowed to you and you returned his bow. After awhile he would speak to you, and finally shook hands with you, and after that you got quite familiar, and used to meet like old friends. This will avoid saying anything about Gilbert, and will not bring him in the matter at all. You can connect this theory with your after conversation with him by degrees, until you make him the person who was in the house on that night. This will not seem strange, as such acquaintances are often made, and the people think you bad enough for anything; but you must not mind this now, for you have my life to save. You need not be afraid of this, because there is no such a man as I have mentioned, so he can't come forward and prove where he was, and Philadelphia is a large place to find such a man; besides, such a man as you will describe him to be would be likely to travel, and it is such a long time since that even if there was such a man he could not be found now. You can use any other name if you like. If, after you have made this confession to Mr. Bringhurst, he should want you to make it to any one else, you must do it. Ask him to go with you, and he will do it, and he will treat you kindly for my sake; but you must not even hint to him that I know anything about this. He thinks that you know something about this; consequently this will have weight. You must not forget that it was you who proposed to throw the body out of the window; this is plausible for a woman, but not from a man. Now, Camilla, I wish you to tell this if you can; but if you think you will fail then write it, and give it to him or any one he tells you to. If you should be asked if you have seen Mr. Lee since, you must say *no.* Now, Camilla, don't make any mistake, and don't stop to say you are afraid that it will not avail, or that Mr. O'Byrne thinks so, for I tell you it will save me. I have got it from the best authority. I will mention some authority, but you must keep it secret from O'Byrne or any one else, for I am bound in confidence not to reveal it, but I tell you to assure you. A lawyer, whose word cannot be doubted, has spent a night with Governor Geary's private secretary, Dr. Gihon, and he told him that both himself and the Governor think that you are the guilty party, and that if anything new was to turn up, or you was to come forward and confess, the Governor would spare me. This is from too good a source to be doubted. Now you can see the need of a confession; it is the only thing that can save me, and you must make it to-morrow morning, for there is not an hour to be lost. I have laid the ground for this, and you must do the rest. Here are some questions that you may be asked, besides those I gave you before:

Question. Which way did those men go when they left the house?

Answer. I don't know; I did not look; I stood behind the door.

Question. How were those men dressed?

Answer. In dark clothes.

Question. Were the clothes black?

Answer. I don't know; they were dark; I did not take particular notice.

Question. Was the overcoat he had on long or short?

Answer. I don't know; I did not notice.

Question. Did you get any blood on you?

Answer. I got some spots on my night-cap.

Question. What did you do with the nightcap?

Answer. Burned it.

Question. Where?

Answer. In the range in the kitchen.

Question. When did you first see that you had blood on your nightcap?

Answer. As soon as I came in the kitchen. After washing my hands I looked in the looking-glass and saw it.

Question. Have you seen Mr. Lee since that night?

Answer. No.

Question. Have you heard from him?

Answer. No.

Question. Did your mother and husband ever quarrel?

Answer. No, he never quarrelled with any one.

Question. Did you have a candle?

Answer. Yes; my mother had the entry gas turned off, and the candle lit standing on a chair in the entry. I took it out to the hydrant when I went to wash my hands, and took it and put it on the kitchen table.

Question. Did you hear the blows very loud when you stood at the dining-room door?

Answer. No; I could just hear them, that was all.

Question. Was the door open or shut?

Answer. Shut.

Question. Who shut it?

Answer. I did.

Camilla, these questions may be asked and they may not:

Question. Why did you say to your husband, when you were going to prison, "George, if you know anything about it, tell it and save me?"

Answer. To throw suspicion off myself.

Any other questions of a like character about remarks you have made, you must answer the same.

Question. If that was so, why do you make this confession now?

Answer. I can't endure it any longer. If my husband should be hung for this I would kill myself, because I am the one that ought to be hung.

Question. Don't he know something about it?

Answer. No.

Now, Camilla, here is another confession, and you can make which one you please, but you must make one or the other to-morrow morning, as I have directed you.

[SIXTH LETTER.]

CONFESSION NUMBER TWO.

You will know what to say about our going to bed that night, because it has all been produced in evidence. Now, you must tell the following story: After my husband went to sleep that night, which was in a very short time after he got in bed, I could not go to sleep; so, after lying there a long time, I looked at my watch. It was a quarter to nine o'clock. I thought I would get up and go down and see what mother was doing, and sit and talk awhile with her. I often used to do this when George was asleep, and he knew nothing about it. I found her in the dining-room, sitting beside the fire. We talked awhile, when we got to quarrelling. (Camilla, you know what you used to quarrel about, so if you are asked what it was about, you will know what to say). We often quarrelled when my husband was not about—while we were both angry. She said that if it was not for her that I would be a beggar, and would have to go to the almshouse. This made me so angry that I did not know what to do. I saw the poker lying beside the grate, and I ran and got it and struck her with it several times before I knew what I was doing. She fell on the sofa; then I got frightened and did not know what to do. Then I thought I would throw her out of the window, and people would think she fell out, and I would wash the blood off the floor. I went to the window in the smoking room, because I thought the willow tree would hide me. I pulled up the blinds and window and went and tried to lift her. At first I could not move her; then I got desperate, and it seemed that I had five times my natural strength, and I lifted her as easy as though she had been a baby. I did not feel her at all. I could have carried three times as much. After I threw her out, I felt so weak for a moment or two that I had to hold myself up by the wall. Then I felt stronger, and went down stairs to get something to wipe the blood off of the floor. I took a towel that hung up near the hydrant, and went up and began to wipe it; then I saw that I could not do it, and when I looked around and saw the blood on the walls, I knew it could not be hid. It then occurred to me to go down and take her money; then it would look as though it had been done by some one for her money. After I took her money, she moved, and I went up to the dining-room and got the poker and came down and struck her in the temple with the point of it, and then left it lying there. When I went up after the poker I laid the money on the table. After I struck her in the yard I washed the towel and my face and hands under the hydrant, and let the hydrant run a short time. Then I saw I had a great deal of blood on my night-gown, so I took it off, and my night-cap also, and put them in the range and shut it up and pulled out the drafts, and in a few minutes they were all burned up, and I went up stairs in the dining-room, and picked up the money and found that it had blood on it, and I was afraid to keep it, so I put it in the fire and waited till it was burned up; then I went up to my room, and put on a short night-gown and a red sack, and got into bed. I was in bed about five or ten minutes when the girl rang the bell. I was afraid to go down, so I waited to see if she would wake George; but he did not wake, so I woke him, and asked him to go down and let her in. He asked where mother was? I told him "I guessed she was asleep." He then put on his pants, coat, and boots, and went down and let her in. What followed is already known.

Camilla, you must make one of these, or I am lost. Do it, and I am saved. This will do me more good than three times all the money you have got. You may be asked this question, "How you could carry her yourself?" You must then remember that at first you could not, then you got desperate and it seemed to you that all at once you had supernatural strength given you; that you never was so strong in your life. This is not unnatural at such a time. If they should insist that you had some one to help you, you must be emphatic about it, and never give in to them. If you are asked how you were dressed when you came down to talk with your mother, you can say, in your night clothes; a long white muslin night-gown with a chemise under it, and a night-cap, and bare feet—nothing else. Camilla, to-morrow morning is your time. If you do it, you must not come to see me any more. If you do not do it you will never see me alive; for I cannot have my arms tied behind me, and be led down to the gallows, there stand and have a cap tied over my face, then a rope put around my neck, and then let drop. Oh! it is terrible, awful, horrible! Think of this, and save me. Oh! for Heaven's sake, save—Oh, save me!

Now, dear Camilla, if you are willing to do this, you must do it just as I tell you to do. They might arrest you, to try your sincerity, but if they should do so, you must submit. They cannot do anything with you. Now, Camilla, you must not seek to know how I have got my information; but, if you do as I wish, you will know some time. You must not hint to any one, except father, that I am in communication with you. I have it from the Governor's private secretary, through an undoubted source; furthermore, I have it from ex-Governor Pollock, Wm. Meredith, Horace Binney, ex-Mayor Henry, Daniel Dougherty, and many others, the most substantial men of the city and State. But for Heaven's sake don't you go to any of these persons or to any one else, for it must appear to be voluntary and unpremeditated on your part. Camilla, if you would save me from this awful fate, make either of these confessions, whichever you like, but you must make one. Think of my position. I know it will be an awful mortifying thing for you to do; but then it will not take you long to do it, and then my life will be saved. If you don't do this it will just be the same as if you had killed me, because you could have saved me, and would not. Camilla, for God's sake don't stop to say I am afraid; it will do no good; but do it because I ask you to do it, and you must know I would not ask you to make your position any worse than it is, without it would save my life. You have told me several times you would do it; don't, for Heaven's sake, fail me now. 'Tis your last chance to help me, and there is not an hour to be lost. You can say to Mr. Bringhurst, after it is all done, to say to me that you have told what you know, and tell him to ask me to forgive you. This will look natural.

I think, perhaps, the last confession will be the best, but either will do; but whichever one you make, you must write it down for future reference. Don't forget this. Put it in your own language. Remember that the time is very short, and, for my sake, Camilla, don't delay. Oh, Camilla, I will idolize you if you will do this. Place yourself in my position, and me in yours, and you knew I could save you, and would not make the only effort that would do it. If you do this you will not fail me; only do it as I tell you. Don't think that you know a better way, for if I could only have a short conversation with you alone, you would know that I am right. Despairingly yours, in hope. "GEORGE."

(On the reverse side of this page is the following:)

CAMILLA: If you should make the last confession, you must remember that you were perfectly furious, and also that when you first tried to lift the body you could not, but when you got desperate you had such strength as you never had before; and don't forget, if you are asked, that all the imprudent remarks you have made were to cast all suspicion from yourself. If you are asked if any of your counsel knew anything about your confession, you must say *no*, and be very decided about it. You may say you are sorry or not, just as you please. If you are asked anything about the doors of the dining-room or our bed-room, say they were shut. I will tell father to see you to day, and I wish you to see him alone.

[SEVENTH LETTER.]

CAMILLA: Here are two confessions; choose which one you please. First. You killed your mother. You got up out of bed on that night. You could not sleep. You husband was asleep, and you thought you would go down stairs and set and talk awhile with your mother. You used to often do it when your husband was asleep. He went to sleep almost as soon as he got in bed, and always slept very sound, so that you could hardly wake him. You went down stairs to the dining-room. When you got in the dining-room you saw her asleep on the sofa. You don't know what came over you—it must have been the spirit of the devil—but something

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[Continued from the Second Page.]

told you to kill her. You could not resist. Something seemed to say, "Kill her, and you can get her money, and then you won't have to give her a deed of trust on the house." You never wanted to give her a deed of trust, but your husband said it must be done. The devil told you to go down stairs and get the kitchen poker, and you went. When you came up again it seemed to tell you to go and get your husband's shirt and coat and put them on, so that if you got any blood on you it would look as though he did it. You did not think he could be convicted. You thought his good character would acquit him. You went and put on his shirt and coat; you then came down and struck her a great many times with the poker, and just as you stopped she jumped up very suddenly and ran to the window, which was up; it frightened you for a moment, and then when you had got there she had fallen out. You supposed it was her last strength. You then went down stairs and took the money and struck her several times again, and then washed your hands at the hydrant, letting it run a few moments. You wiped your hands on a towel that was hanging there. You then went up in the dining-room and looked at the money. It had blood on it, and you were afraid to keep it, and you put it in the fire. You found after you went up to your bedroom that you had blood on your night-cap, and you put it in the stove and it was burned up. You then got into bed. This was about half an hour before Sarah Campbell came home. After you heard the bell ring several times, you woke me up, and asked me to go down and let her in, and see where mother was. This must all be in your own language.

Camilla, if I should die, who would nurse you when you were sick? Who would be the company for you that I can? I have nursed you through many weary hours of pain. If you should falter or feel too weak to do this, think of that; think how lonely you would be without me, and all the world against you; but I know you will not leave me alone now. You will be asked a great many questions, but you must not contradict yourself when you answer them. It is an awful, awful thing for you to do this, but it is the only thing that can save my life, and I would have done this to have saved yours, if you had been convicted. If I had done it, it would have cost me my life; but they can't do anything at all with you now—can't even hold you under bail. If I have to die, the public generally will still believe that you are guilty, and if I live I will go with you to some other State under an assumed name. I will never, never leave you. I will work and starve if necessary to provide for you comfortably. Only help me to escape this awful, awful death; and I know you will do it. You will not deceive me in this dreadful hour of peril. Do not for anything let any eye but your own see this. As soon as you are done with it burn it up. I will give you all the necessary instructions how to do it, when to do it, and where to do it.

Second. You did not do it, nor see it done, but you know that your husband did not do it. You had made no arrangements with Mr. Gilbert to have it done. He first spoke to you about it one afternoon, two months before it was done. You happened to meet him at the corner of Fifteenth and Pine, as you were coming down Pine, having been taking a walk; he spoke to you, and walked down Pine to Twelfth street with you. He asked you how your mother was, and remarked what a trouble she must be to you. If she was to die how nice you would be fixed. The next time you saw him was about three weeks after. You met him on Eighth street below Race. He again asked about your mother; how she was? if she was not rather childish? This time he asked if she did not carry a good deal of money about her. You asked him how he knew anything about it. He said that your husband accidentally mentioned it once when he was talking about her, and also that Mr. Henderson had told him. He left you at the corner of Filbert street. About a week afterwards you met him in the car on Ninth street. He spoke and asked how your mother was. You got out at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets and left him in it. Two or three days afterwards you saw him again. You were looking in the window at the pictures at Gutekunst's, in Arch street, above Seventh, when he came up and spoke to you. He then asked you if you were going up the street? You told him you were. He said he would walk up with you. He walked up to Tenth, where you took the car to come home. On this walk he asked you how your mother was? and again said how nicely you and your husband would be fixed if she should die, and how imprudent it was for your mother to carry her money about with her, and asked you if she did not stay up very late at night? and whether you and your husband stayed up with her? You told him that we went to bed very early. This was all about the trouble with him about the will. He apologized to you for reading it to your mother. You never told your husband of meeting him, for he did not like him, and said he was a bad man. You did not see him again for about two weeks, when you again met him in Eighth street, above Chestnut. He spoke to you, and walked up Eighth to Arch, where he left you, going down Arch. He again got to talking about your mother; how troublesome she must be, and if she was to die how nice we could live, nothing to trouble us. He also asked about our servant; whether we had a good one; how hard it was to get a good one. That they always wanted an afternoon and evening every week. He asked you if we gave our servant this? You told him that she had every Thursday afternoon and evening, and every other Sunday afternoon and evening. He then asked you if your mother allowed her to stay out late? You said she came home generally between nine and ten o'clock. He also asked you if you waited up for her or gave her a key! You told him your mother always waited up for her; that you and your husband went to bed. He asked what time? You said about 8 o'clock. He then told you that he had been on to New York, and had an elegant time. He said that he took the world very easy; that nothing ever troubled him. You saw him a few days after this in Chestnut street; he going up and you going down. He bowed to you. You saw him again, the Thursday before the murder, at Eighth and Chestnut; he joined you and walked up as far as Cherry, when he left you and went up Cherry street. On this occasion, as usual, he talked of your mother. He asked you how much money she carried about her? You told him you thought about $5,000. He said it was a nice pile. You asked him how he would like to have it. He said first rate. You told him he could have it if he would send for it at a proper time. He asked when a proper time was? You told him this evening. He said it was too soon. You then told him Sunday evening. He said he would do it. He asked which door he should send to. You told him that the front gate might be unbolted. He said he would send somebody to make everything right. On the evening of the murder you went and unlocked the padlock, which was a spring lock and would lock itself, and unbolted the front gate.

You went to bed and your husband came a few minutes after he went to sleep, and was not out of the room till he went down stairs to let the girl in. You was awake, but heard no noise except about a half hour before the girl came home, when you thought you heard the front door shut. These conversations you had with Mr. Gilbert were always in the afternoon, between three and five o'clock.

GEORGE.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The following were received at various times, written in the smallest possible hand, on diminutive pieces of paper:

Camilla, if you should be asked why you did not tell before this, say you were afraid that the people would tear you to pieces, and that you cannot conceal it any longer; that you are sorry that you did it, and that it is killing you by degrees. This looks very rational. Everybody knows that when a person is under a strong excitement they are stronger than at any other time, and when the excitement leaves they become very weak. This will account naturally for your supernatural strength at that time. Don't think that you will wait a day or two to see if some of the other plans that are being done will answer, for if you do it will be fatal; every moment counts now. If you are asked what time it was when you struck her, answer that you suppose it was after 9 o'clock, but you were too excited to notice about time.

GEORGE.

—

Camilla, if you make the first confession you can, if you like, say that you made the acquaintance of Mr. Lee by being introduced to him by Dr. Eaton about ten years ago. You know all about Dr. Eaton, and you know that he is dead, so he cannot contradict this. If you should do this you can say that sometimes you would see Mr. Lee very often, and sometimes not for months.

GEORGE.

—

Oh, Camilla, I am afraid your telling me that you will do anything for me is all talk, because, if you fail to do as I request, nothing under Heaven will save me. For God's sake and my life, do this without fail.

If Mr. Bringhurst should ask you why you came to him to tell him this, answer that you do not know who else to go to.

If you are asked about your former life refuse to answer. If you are asked how you knew Mr. Lee was a gambler, answer, "You asked him one time, and he said he sometimes played to pass away time." Don't forget to have the time of the days of your meeting with Mr. Lee all right. If asked, I would say that through the middle of the summer you did not see anything of him. Don't for Heaven's sake fail now?

GEORGE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Samuel Goldey, lately a Lieutenant of Police of the Third district of this city, who was thrown from a vehicle at Norristown on Monday, died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries.

—A lad named Porter, whose parents reside at No. 1107 Mullin street, was run over by a hack at Eleventh and Carpenter streets yesterday, and killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—The monthly temperance meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their hall last evening, Gerald F. Dale, Esq., in the chair. An eloquent and forcible address was delivered by J. R. Sypher.

—Joseph E. Leidy, twenty-five years old, residing at Twentieth and Catharine streets, employed in a press office in Sansom street, had several of his fingers mashed yesterday, beneath a heavy plate of metal. He was taken to the Hospital.

—A meeting of the 6th Army Corps was held last evening in the Hall of the Fire Association, Colonel James W. Latta in the chair. A committee of five was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the matter of the preservation of the flags carried by the various Pennsylvania regiments during the late war.

—Another meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, to take into consideration the attempt to reduce the wages of some of the employes. Reports were received from a number of the manufactories, showing a depression in the sale of fabrics manufactured by the weavers, and that in consequence the demand for labor is not as great. After some discussion it was determined that the present prices should be adhered to, and that the men should endeavor to assist each other by their efforts to obtain employment for them.

—The Commissioners for building a bridge over the Schuylkill, at South street, met yesterday morning and adopted a plan for an iron truss drawbridge, with piers of pneumatic piles or cylinders. The approaches are also to be of iron, and on the west side of the river space will be allowed for fifteen railroad tracks to pass under. The roadway for vehicles is to be thirty-three feet in the clear, and two passage-ways for foot passengers, six feet each. The Chief Engineer is to furnish detailed plans and estimates, when proposals for its construction will be issued.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¾.

—The United States steamer Ossipee is at Honolulu.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday aggregated $700,000.

—The Indians in Humboldt county, California, are on the war-path.

—The resignation of Solicitor Gordon, of the Treasury Department, has been accepted.

—The extra session of the United States Senate will, in all probability, terminate on Saturday.

—The eleventh stated session of the National Academy of Science commenced in Washington yesterday.

—Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, of this city, has received preparatory orders to take command of the Lancaster.

—The time between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads has been reduced to twenty-four hours.

—San Francisco will have an international cricket match to-morrow. The foreign players come from Victoria.

—The second weekly reception of Mrs. Grant took place at the Executive Mansion yesterday, and lasted two hours.

—Well-executed counterfeit twenty-dollar notes on the Fourth National Bank of this city are in circulation in Boston.

—Judge Marcus Morton has been confirmed Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in place of Attorney-General Hoar.

—The ship King Philip, of Boston, was burned in the harbor of Honolulu, on the 18th ultimo. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

—The bill creating the Board of Trusts for this city has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor.

—Deputy Sheriff Moran, of New York, who pleaded guilty to having permitted King, the bond robber, to escape from custody, has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, April 13.—The Havana journals of to-day praise the course pursued in reference to Cuba by the American Government.

Advices from Puerto Principe represent provisions as very scarce, and say that meat and fowls are selling at fabulous prices.

It is reported that a Spanish war steamer has captured a schooner laden with arms for the insurgents, on the south side of the island.

The *Gazette* published the details of the organization of rural police, made by request, and at the expense of the planters.

Arrived, steamships Yazoo, from New Orleans, yesterday, and Moro Castle, from New York, today.

HAVANA, April 13.—The crew of the Mary Lowell have been released. They state that the vessel was seized by the Spanish man-of-war within a mile of the shore. The United States steamer Penobscot has arrived here from the south coast of the island. She was relieved by the Nipsic.

The authorities here are well aware of the movements of the reported expedition under General Steadman.

Board of School Control.

A stated meeting of the Board of School Control was held yesterday afternoon, President Steinmetz in the chair.

Bills to the amount of $23,522 48 were reported by the Committee on Appropriations. They were ordered to be paid.

"Sypher's Outline History of Pennsylvania" was adopted as a text-book in the public schools of this district.

Resolutions recommending the purchase of lots for school purposes were offered, as follows:

—Northwest corner of Susquehanna avenue and Camac street; northeast corner of Eleventh street and Lehigh avenue. Also, the renting of a room in Allen's lane, Twenty-second section. These were adopted.

An application from the Twenty-first section, to use a room in the school building of the Twenty-first section for Sunday School purposes, was negatively recommended. The committee took the ground that such appropriation of public school buildings is inexpedient.

A report was presented setting forth the requirements of the different sections to provide new buildings in lieu of those for which rent is now paid. The total is $831,700. A division of this is thus proposed:—First section, $30,700; Second, $36,000; Third, $30,000; Fourth, $55,000; Eighth, $10,000; Tenth, $30,000; Twelfth, $45,000; Fourteenth, $58,000; Nineteenth, $50,000; Twentieth, $50,000; Twenty-first, $42,000; Twenty-second, $46,000; Twenty-third, $20,000; Twenty-fourth, $66,000; Twenty-fifth, $42,000; Twenty-seventh, $35,000; Twenty-eighth, $50,000; Girls' Normal School, $100,000.

A report was presented from committee, with a resolution that no pupil shall be transferred from one school to another, without a written permit from the visiting committee of the school from which the transfer is proposed. This was recommitted.

A report was offered, commending the introduction of music in the public schools. There are 53 grammar, 105 secondary, and 29 consolidated schools, in which the committee recommend that vocal music be made a regular branch of instruction. They propose one lesson a week, one hour long in each school. The committee are in favor of female teachers, but object to textbooks. They prefer the use of charts and blackboards.

The report was ordered printed, to be considered next Tuesday at a special meeting of the Board.

A warrant for $125 was ordered to be drawn in favor of William Ferguson, for work done upon Zane street school-house.

By the Committee on Distribution of the Annual Report, a resolution was reported in favor of sending 500 copies to the Smithsonian Institution, 250 to the Central High School, 250 to the Girls' Normal, one to each school in the district, and a copy to the library of each State and Territory, and to the British Provinces. Agreed to.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

From Michigan.

The Village of Hancock Destroyed by Fire—Over Two Hundred Families Made Homeless Wanderers.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—A despatch from Haughton, Michigan, dated April 12, says:—

"At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a French saloon in Hancock, Michigan, which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the village. Every store, business place, saloon, etc., except the Post Office, Gibson's tailor shop, and a millinery store, near the Masonic Hall, were destroyed, together with about fifty private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were the Masonic and St. Patrick's Halls, Methodist and Catholic churches and schools, and a few buildings adjoining and lying west of them, and warehouses. The buildings and docks under the bluff, on the lake shore district, were burned over about sixty-five acres, comprising six entire blocks, containing one hundred and ten occupied buildings, besides the usual number of barns.

"The loss is not far from $500,000, with about $100,000 insurance. Over two hundred families were left homeless, or lost a large portion of their effects.

"A meeting of the citizens of the county will be held to-day, to make suitable provision for the destitute, and raise funds for their relief. Many of them are in a pitiable condition.

"The following are the principal losses:—Leopold, Austin & Co., store and three dwellings; Joseph A. Close, store and dwelling; J. Hacking, millinery store and dwelling; T. D. Mead, jewelry store and dwelling; M. McGurrein, drug store and dwelling; M. H. Mondelbaum, store and dwelling; F. Heyne, tobacco and liquor store; Charles Cutler, jewelry store; A. Ruhl, saloon and dwelling; Congregational Church; J. H. Wentz, store; A. S. Frain, tin store and shop; Baer & Brother, meat store and dwelling; Holland & Patterson, hardware store; John Backer, store; John Fitzgerald, dwelling-house; M. Finn, large building, office, dwelling, etc.; J. C. Roonia, stage office, dwelling, store, etc.; J. Pierce, hotel and dwelling; Herking & Westcott, liquor store; Mercantile Union store; Smith & Co."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 24	MOON SETS	9 15
SUN SETS	6 38	HIGH WATER	4 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31
France	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 1
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	April 3

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
England	New York	Liverpool	April 17
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 17
Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 15
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 17
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 17
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Andaman, Otis, Matanzas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. brig Ellen H., Dwyer, Caibarien, C. G. Van Horn.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Milton, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, Roxbury, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, Marblehead, do.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Providence, D. Cooper.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Anna Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Calvin, Clark, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr George Fales, Little, 4 days from Providence, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Simon F. Coles, Coles, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, from New York via Chester.
Schr R. Seaman, High, from New York.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, cleared at Savannah 10th inst. for Liverpool, with 3473 bales upland cotton, and 72 bags sea island do.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, has on board 275 bbls. spirits turpentine, 489 do. rosin, 134 bales cotton, 9 do. rags, 3122 juniper bolts, 45,450 shingles, 140,000 feet lumber, 75 empty barrels, and 25 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia or Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque A. W. Singleton, Guest, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was the vessel spoken 8th inst., lat. 42 05, long. 57 48.

Brig Haze, Rogers, from Noank for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst., and sailed again 12th.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilchrist, hence, at Bath 10th inst.

Schr Ella Matthews, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr E. P. Hart, Hart, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 10th inst.

Schr Maggie McNeill, Snow, at Baltimore 12th inst., from Swan Island.

Schr M. G. R., Ewarts, hence, at St. John, N. B., 10th instant.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Miller, sailed from Matanzas 31st ult., for Baltimore.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, cleared at Charleston 12th inst., for Darien, Ga.

Schrs Montana, Parker, from Somerset, and N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, from Dighton, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schr C. L. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 7th inst.

Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, and Jos. Hay, Hathaway, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at Nantucket 10th instant.

Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, hence, at Newport 11th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst.

Schrs B. H. McCauley, Cain; R. W. Dillon, Ludlam; S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; and T. W. H. White, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.

Schr J. J. Little, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schr Gust, Johnson, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Schrs Annie May, May; F. W. Johnson, Marts; and H. May, Rackett, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at New Bedford 11th instant.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.

Schr Kedron, McLaughlin, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, at Charleston 12th inst., from New York.

Schr Success, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 10th inst.

Schr John R. McDevitt, hence, at New London 10th inst.

U. S. revenue steamer Hugh McCulloch, Merryman, at New York 12th inst., from Delaware Breakwater.

Steamers A. C. Stimers, Knox, and Millville, Rencar, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that on the 1st inst. the temporary Fourth Order Light at Pensacola Station, Fla., was discontinued, and a Flashing Light of the First Order substituted, showing flashes at intervals of one minute, and should be seen from the distance of 21 nautical miles in clear weather.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

(Until their late Store is rebuilt),

HAVE NOW

An Entirely New Stock of Goods,

To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening

PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,

Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.

Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of

OPERA GLASSES,

Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.

The latest contributions of Art in

REAL BRONZE.

A largely increased supply of

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

AND

ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.

Also, a very full line of

GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 3rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3f

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

LOCATED CORNER OF

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 1m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street, 1 26 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18]

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25]

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 802 SPRING GARDEN St. [2 25 3m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

CARPETS.

NEWEST PATTERNS.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

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Opening Night, WEDNESDAY, April 14,
When will be presented, for the first time in Philadelphia, Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
On which occasion the two great Prima Donnas, Madame ROSE BELL and Mlle DESCLAUZAS, will jointly appear on the same evening, in conjunction with all the celebrated artists of Mr. Grau's Company, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgion, M. Francis, M. Mussay, M. Deligne, M. Rivenez, Mlle Guerelli, Mlle Rageerd.
Powerful Choruses, Grand Orchestra, Rich Costumes, and splendid *mise en scene*.
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Notwithstanding the enormous expenses which attend these performances, the prices of admission have been fixed as follows:—General admission, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.

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LAST NIGHTS!		LAST NIGHTS!	
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.	Great New Attractions added to the already stupendous mélange. The grandest bill of all.	First time in America of ZULELIA, the wonderful, beautiful, and graceful Lady and Gentlemen Gymnasts.	ZULELIA. ZULELIA. ZULELIA. VENTINI. VENTINI. VENTINI.

of the eminently successful, the superb Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
A LEAP OF 100 FEET,
and a splendid DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT, by the great originals, direct from London, in the Grand Tournament Scene of the
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
MANY CHANGES THIS WEEK.
New Japanese Feats, Velocipede, New Songs, O'Reardon, Hernandez, the Leons, and
SOMETHING "AWFUL" FUNNY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 14,
Fourth night of Henry J. Byron's Extravaganza of
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
THE LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION.
MISS JENNY WILLMORE as.....GANEM
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THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
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Last Seven Representations.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
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Beautiful Scenery, Fine Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW.
SATURDAY—LAST "SCHOOL" MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

MRS. TWITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

A NEW trial of the Twitchell case, at the bar of public opinion, has been invited by the statement of Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell. She is apparently not content with the verdict of "not guilty" pronounced by the jury, the acknowledgment of the District Attorney that there was not sufficient evidence to justify her conviction, and the fact that she need fear no further legal prosecution for the murder of her mother. In the eye of the law she is innocent, but she states, "I am a woman believed to be a guilty one," and she seeks to effect such a change in public sentiment as will spare her the distress of hearing herself "denounced as a murderess in thought as well as in action," and as the murderess of her mother and destroyer of her husband. To accomplish this object she gives, first, her own statement of what she did and saw on the afternoon and evening of the fatal tragedy. If this statement embraces the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, Mrs. Twitchell's hands are unstained by a drop of her mother's blood. She denies all knowledge, of any kind, of the murder, up to the time when she "flew down stairs" and saw her "mother lying on the settee in the kitchen—a dead woman." She declares that she supposed her husband's business to be in a flourishing condition; that her mother was "pleasant and agreeable" when her husband and herself returned from their Sunday afternoon's ride; that she retired at an early hour in a delightful unconsciousness of the storm that was brpoding over the household, the only thing to mar her felicity being that George "appeared low-spirited" and "very thoughtful." If this story is strictly true, Mrs. Twitchell had no motive for committing the murder, or for being an accessory to that fearful crime, and she should be as fully and freely acquitted by the public as by the Court.

But partly to strengthen this statement, as if she felt that it needed strength, and partly to counteract the real or supposed effect of the accusation made by George S. Twitchell, Jr., Mrs. Twitchell furnishes a series of letters, supposed to be in the handwriting of her husband, in which he invents for her a series of pretended confessions which he desires her to make for the purpose of inducing the Governor to grant him a pardon; and the public are apparently asked to retry the case rather on the statements thus made by the convicted murderer than on Mrs. Twitchell's own allegations. A noticeable feature of these letters is that, so far as we can learn from a hasty perusal of their contents, they nowhere affirm or deny either the guilt or innocence of the writer or his wife. They are devoted solely to efforts to persuade Camilla to attest such a fictitious story of the transactions at Mrs. Hill's on the fatal night as would at once implicate herself and exonerate him. We have seen nothing in these letters that positively attests her innocence, and we have seen nothing in their contents that directly and unmistakably dissipates the clouds of suspicion by which she has unhappily been surrounded, They prove that George S. Twitchell was ready and anxious to cast unfair odium upon innocent persons for the purpose of saving his own life, and that he was more artful and inventive than has been commonly supposed; but for all that appears on their face, they might as naturally have been written by one who was consciously addressing a partner in crime, as by a man invoking the aid of a wife whom he knew to be innocent.

One of the manufactured confessions, which is contained in the "Sixth Letter," and classified as "Confession number two," looks as if it contained the germs of the real truth in regard to the manner in which the murder was committed, and it would not be at all surprising if George S. Twitchell did himself what he asks his wife to allege she did. The story thus trumped up is, in brief, as follows:—

"We talked awhile, when we got to quarrelling. . . . We often quarrelled when my husband was not about—while we were both angry. She (Mrs. Hill) said that if it was not for her that I would be a beggar, and would have to go to the almshouse. This made me so angry that I did not know what to do. I saw the poker lying beside the grate, and I ran and got it and struck her with it several times before I knew what I was doing. She fell on the sofa; then I got frightened and did not know what to do. Then I thought I would throw her out of the window, and people would think she fell out, and I would wash the blood off the floor. I went to the window in the smoking-room, because I thought the willow tree would hide me. I pulled up the blinds and window and went and tried to lift her. At first I could not move her; then I got desperate, and it seemed that I had five times my natural strength, and I lifted her as easy as though she had been a baby. I did not feel her at all. I could have carried three times as much."

We should not be at all astonished if George S. Twitchell gave a leaf from his own bloody experience when he asked his wife to adopt this theory, and it is probably the nearest approach to a veritable disclosure of the manner in which he committed the murder that has ever appeared.

As he rushed to a tribunal where unerring judgments are pronounced, public opinion can affect, hereafter, only his wife, and it remains for the community to decide upon the true value of the statement and the letters she has presented. If they are universally deemed conclusive, her purpose will be fully answered; but if not, she must bear, as best she can, the odium of the suspicions which she alleges to be totally unjust.

The most fearful feature of this strange case is the singular history of all parties connected with it. Folly, duplicity, falsehood, vice, and crime have been so artfully interwoven that there is little room for astonishment at the horrible tragedy which unveiled so many discreditable things to the public gaze. The moral of the story applies not only to the suicide who rushed unbidden into the presence of his God, and to the wife who is seeking to make her peace with the world, but it fearfully admonishes all how difficult it is to set bounds to the eventual results of venal wrong-doing, and how dreadful may be the final consequences of the first short step from the path of rectitude.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY was rejected by the Senate yesterday, the vote being within one of unanimity. This settles Reverdy forever, and Minister Motley will find a clear field when he arrives in London. The next treaty that is drafted will doubtless contain some elements of justice, and stand a chance of ratification.

A SHOW OF JUSTICK TOWARDS THE INDIANS.

ALTHOUGH the Senate of the United States has thus far persistently refused to break up the "foul nest of thieves" known as the Indian Bureau, by transferring it to the War Department, to which it was originally attached, the legislation of the first session of the Forty-first Congress was such as to give us some cause for hoping that a reasonable Indian policy is at last about to be adopted by the Federal Government. The sum of $2,000,000 has been placed in the hands of the President, for the purpose of pacifying the Indians during the coming summer, and it is now announced that the advisory commission of eleven intelligent and philanthropic persons is about to be appointed. It will be the duty of this commission to advise with the Secretary of the Interior and the other officials to whom is entrusted the management of our Indian affairs, and as its members will not, if the letter and spirit of the law are both complied with, be taken from the ranks of the ordinary class of plundering and conscienceless office-seekers, we may anticipate the inauguration of a new Indian system, by which it will no longer be possible for those who have heretofore lived by swindling both the Government and the aborigines to perpetrate their rascalities.

President Grant has also selected as the head of the Indian Bureau General Eli S. Parker, who is well known throughout the country as one of the few persons with a large measure of Indian blood in his veins that have ever been brought successfully under the influences of civilized life. General Parker is descended from a family which was founded by an officer of the French army at the time when old Fort Du Quesne was in possession of that nationality. The daughter of this officer by a woman of the Seneca tribe of Indians was the great-grandmother of the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. Parker's immediate ancestors have long resided on the Tonawanda Reservation, in the State of New York. The family is reported to be one of unusual intelligence, and every facility was afforded to the member of it under consideration to obtain a thorough education. Early in life he was selected by the Seneca tribe of Indians as their Chief, in place of Jimmy Johnson, who had in turn been preceded by the celebrated Red Jacket. The office is not hereditary, and consequently it was not necessary that General Parker should have been a descendant of that famous warrior to enable him to rise to the head of his tribe. He began life as a civil engineer, and while superintending the construction of some Government work in the West, made the acquaintance of President Grant, at that time an ex-captain of the regular army. A firm friendship appears to have been formed at the time, and when Grant received a commission as a general officer, early in the war, he invited Parker to a position on his staff. The offer was accepted, and Parker served as an aid-de-camp on Grant's staff throughout the war, attaining the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. In March, 1866, he also received a commission in the regular army, his present rank being that of a first lieutenant of cavalry.

It remains to be seen what will be the result of this experiment by the President, but the chances are that when the Indians learn the antecedents of the man with whom they will have to deal in the future, they will be inspired with a reliance upon the good faith of the Government and its desire to concede to them everything that justice can demand. The selection of General Parker for the position is another step in the policy inaugurated by the new President of dealing with different races of men through officials of their own species. Colored men are to represent the United States at the capitals of Hayti and Liberia, and an Indian will preside over the Indian Bureau. To be in keeping, our Minister to China should have been Tung-Kang-Chien, or some other prominent Celestial of San Francisco, a Louisiana Creole should have been sent to the Court of France, a member of the Cuban Junta at New York should have been despatched to Madrid, Carl Shurz would have satisfied Prussia, Friedrich Hassaurek, our former Minister to Ecuador, should be transferred to Vienna, the ex-Mayor of Sitka would not have thought the climate of St. Petersburg so chilling as we fear it will be found by our ex-Governor, and Goldwin Smith might have been persuaded to again enter political life by the temptation of the mission to Great Britain.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE State Legislature yesterday perpetrated another outrage on the citizens of Philadelphia by the passage of the following Senate bill in the House of Representatives:—

"That all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money for which the captain and officers of any vessel in Philadelphia may be liable, shall be sued for and recovered by the Master Warden, with costs of suit, before the Recorder or any alderman of Philadelphia. The process thereof being issued and returnable like lawful process requiring the apprehension of any person charged with a criminal offense, but subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas from any judgment rendered in such a suit; provided such appeal be taken within twenty-four hours after judgment rendered, and upon the giving of absolute security, to be approved of by such Recorder or alderman, for payment of such judgment, interest, and costs, if the same be affirmed by said Court."

This bill strikes a direct blow at the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia, and it is intended solely for the benefit of the pockets of the Port Wardens. The interests of the State and the commerce of this city are so intimately connected, that it might be supposed that even the most corrupt and greedy of our legislators would endeavor to act in the matter with some public spirit. No interests, however important, are safe at Harrisburg when the principles of legislation are reduced to a grand grab game, in which every man considers that his whole duty is to make a session as profitable as possible to himself, without regard to who else may be damaged by it.

This bill was passed to counteract the efforts of our merchants and ship-owners who are endeavoring to have the constitutionality of the onerous tax of two dollars for the benefit of the Port Wardens, which is levied on every vessel arriving in this port, contested before the proper tribunal. The Legislature, fearful that the perquisites of a political hanger-on might be curtailed, have passed this infamous measure, which, if it succeeds in going into operation, will have the effect of totally destroying our already too feeble commerce. Ship-owners will not send their vessels here if they are to be subjected to such annoyances as they will be under this bill, if it becomes a law. The commerce of Philadelphia is now engaged in a desperate struggle with powerful rivals, and it requires all the energy and enterprise of our merchants to hold their own. It only needs such a measure as this to complete the desolation of our wharves and to build up the trade of New York, Baltimore, and Boston at our expense.

The House refused to reconsider the bill after its real character had been fully explained by Messrs. Hong and Foy, and there now remains nothing for us to do but to appeal to the Governor to interpose his veto: and, in consideration of the important interests involved, we commend the matter to his serious attention, and beg of him not to become a party to the outrage.

WHERE SHALL THEY BE?

THE defeat in the House of Representatives, yesterday, of the bill allowing the people of this city to select, by a popular vote, the site of the new public buildings, does not affect the issue as to their proper location. The cause of the favoritism for Independence Square is the possession of real estate in its neighborhood by the papers who favor it. The *Ledger* owns at Sixth and Chesnut and Fifth and Chesnut streets. Should the buildings be there, the *Ledger* building will rival the public buildings and divide popular attention. The lawyers will still continue to rent offices at high rates, and the value of the property will be much and permanently increased. So, too, with the *Bulletin*, *Press*, and others. They therefore have their judgment warped by interested motives, and are not qualified to express an unbiassed opinion on so great a public issue. The papers, on the other hand, who are farther east—the *Inquirer*, *North American*, *Sunday Dispatch*, and EVENING TELEGRAPH—can afford to speak disinterestedly; and although if the buildings are on Broad street we will be further off, still, not being deeply interested in real estate in either locality, we can undergo a little additional inconvenience for the public good.

It would be surprising to us did not eight out of every ten of our citizens recognize the pre-eminent advantages of Broad street. That they do, we have no doubt. In truth, the hearts of the people of Philadelphia are set on making Broad street *the* street of America. Everything in connection with that thoroughfare points to the consummation of such an end. Already is it becoming beautiful in all its details. Every building which is being erected on it seems to promise a boulevard of which we can all be proud. The splendid architecture of the church at Spruce street, the Horticultural Hall, Academy, and League House, affords an evidence of its public character south of Chesnut, while the Masonic Temple, the churches at Arch street, and the promised improvements yet further up, all prove that that portion will not cause shame. Between these two is Broad and Market, with its four squares, fitted by nature and by art for the site of such buildings as are proposed. They can be viewed for miles up and down the street, their beauty can be seen in every direction, and not be cramped as they would be in the acre field at Sixth and Chesnut. With them on Broad street, we can indeed begin to be proud of our thoroughfare. We need not fear comparison with Broadway. Strangers will come to our city to see such a street, and we will have cause of local pride which is not possessed by any other city on the continent.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN SPAIN. THE work of organizing a permanent government for Spain is apparently advanced no further than it was months ago, and with each day's delay fresh difficulties arise that increase the perplexities of the situation, give contending factions opportunities to strengthen themselves, and make a peaceful settlement more problematical than ever. The Cortes, to which the Provisional Junta surrendered, or professed to surrender, its power and authority, has scarcely done anything but quarrel; and although we have been favored with drafts of constitutions, said to have been adopted, no satisfactory conclusions have yet been arrived at by the Cortes. The choice of a successor to Isabella the Second has not yet been made, and the selection of a proper person to fill the vacant throne seems to present as many difficulties as it ever did. The great trouble, however, now appears to be the question of religious toleration, and all the power and influence of the Church party are exerted to prohibit that freedom of religion without which no country in this age can be great, prosperous, and happy. Spain has been the great stronghold of bigotry and intolerance, and the influences which have their headquarters in Rome have, ever since the time of Philip the Second, been a blight upon the nation.

A large majority of the Cortes is said to be in favor of an entire severance of the Church and State, and the most unlimited freedom of religious worship. The Church party, however, has exerted its power effectually to check the Liberals, and we may be assured that no efforts will be spared to influence the Government and people in favor of a prolongation of the priestly domination.

Such a condition of affairs as this cannot but be viewed with anxiety, as it is in religious freedom that the hopes of future prosperity chiefly lie, and the question of a monarchy or a republic is of far less importance than this. While we hope that the advocates of religious as well as political freedom will ultimately triumph, each hour's delay gives the advocates of despotism a better opportunity to accomplish their designs; and the situation at present is anything but promising for the future of the country.

INFANTICIDE IN NEW YORK.—A few days ago five cases of infanticide were brought to light in New York city within one day! We would respectfully call the attention of the philanthropic ladies of New York to this circumstance. If any of the perpetrators of these unnatural crimes should be detected, it is possible that they may be brought within reach of the halter. As the case of Hester Vaughan excited such a lively interest in the minds of these female philanthropists, we may expect them to be equally exercised over similar cases nearer home.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned, in consequence of the slanderous misrepresentations that have circulated through the city, in the press and otherwise, resulting in the removal of the railroad tracks on Broad street, deem it due to themselves to give a brief statement of their action in the premises deferring to a future day a more extended review of this whole subject, in which they propose to examine and comment more fully on the action and *probable* motives of those who have been most prominent in this movement.

During the month of February last, they, in common with other citizens, petitioned Councils for an extension of the time fixed by ordinance for the removal of the tracks from Broad street, giving reasons therefor, to which your attention is yet respectfully called.

This petition was handed to the Select Councilman from the Tenth ward, who is also Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and was by him, at their request, presented to Councils, and, with a disclaimer on his part of any sympathy with its object, was referred to his committee.

The petitioners having been promised a hearing before the committee, were astonished to find their petition acted upon without notice to them, adversely reported upon, and, of course, refused by Councils. Here the matter with them rested for the present.

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, seeing the utter impossibility of maintaining the present trade with the West without previous adequate provision for its accommodation, addressed Councils with a view to have the time for the removal of the rails from Broad street extended to July 1. This application was so manipulated in Councils as to induce the officers of the railroad to believe that, without the co-operation of the former petitioners, the request would not be granted. It was held that it would place Councils in the awkward predicament of granting at the request of one individual, without additional reasons, what had been peremptorily denied a large number of petitioners, representing important business interests.

They were, therefore, requested to join in this new application. Notwithstanding the petitioners felt they had no influence in Councils, they were quite willing to assist the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in his endeavors. A paper was accordingly prepared and presented to them for signatures. It was found to contain an implied contract, by which they were to relinquish all their rights in and upon said street in consideration of an extension of the time for three months.

The undersigned unhesitatingly declined to enter into such agreement, and refused to be sold out for such a consideration. A number of persons, mostly tenants, after considerable persuasion, did sign, being desirous to retain the advantages of the road as long as possible. This act of theirs is now charged as a breach of faith on our part, who refused to compromise ourselves by any such arrangement. It was made the basis of the precipitate action of Councils in the removal of the tracks, and under cover of this plea they seek to escape criticism.

The law of 1869, framed by Councils, and passed at their request, provided that before the removal of the tracks or other obstructions, compensation should be made to all parties having rights, privileges, etc., on the line of the road. Had this law been faithfully carried out, there would have been no necessity for further legislation. But since a decision of the Supreme Court dismissing the injunction against the removal of the rails on South Broad street, Councils have failed to comply with that law, claiming the right to remove the tracks without reference to its provisions, thus placing our rights as agreed to be secured in that act in jeopardy. Such being the case, eminent counsel, under whose advice we have acted, prepared a bill for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the act of 1869, which it was our desire to have passed. No delay or extension of time was asked, as will be seen by those who will read its provisions, but only a faithful compliance with the original law authorizing the removal of the tracks.

We consider this law just and equitable; we do not believe the people of this city desire a great public improvement (as the improvement of Broad street is thought to be) at the expense of a few citizens, but that those who sustain damages, however small, shall be compensated. The rights of the poorest are never to be disregarded. We shall, therefore, persevere in our efforts to obtain justice.

One word in regard to the "rumors" that we have raised money to influence legislation. This is a convenient weapon, for the use of which nobody is responsible. It was used at the proper moment when our petition was before Councils to prejudice our case, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, who, without one fact in their possession, or one responsible name as a voucher, we believe, still sit as "a terror to evil-doers."

Now we deny (and challenge proof to the contrary) that one cent has been raised, subscribed, contributed, or used by us to influence either Councils or the Legislature. On the contrary, the members of the latter body, to whom the bill was shown previous to its being offered, admitted its justice, and finding we only asked a faithful compliance with the law of 1869, and no extension of time, assured us that in their opinion it ought to pass, and would give it their vote if necessary. We believed the justice of the bill would insure for it a favorable consideration.

From the above it will be seen that, so far from there having been any breach of faith on our part, we have had recourse to the Legislature, by the advice of counsel, to maintain our rights as guaranteed by the act of 1866, whose provisions are now sought to be evaded by the city authorities; and whatever loss or inconvenience our citizens may suffer in consequence of the removal of the tracks at this time, should be charged to those to whom it properly belongs.

HUGH CRAIG & CO.,
ARTHUR COWTON,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND,
ROBERT KEVIEN
CHARLES RAYNOR,
S. E. MALONE,
WILLIAM P. SHARPLESS,
THOMAS ALLMAN,
CHARLES A. REPPLIER,
R. WISTAR,
W. L. WISTAR,
SAMUEL W. HESS,
NELSON GAVIT,
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
I. W. NEILL & CO.,
GRAHAM & JONES,
ANDREW B. WELLS,
WILLIAM H. WESTER,
JACOB WITMER,
R. P. BENDER,
PERCIVAL R. BELL,
ELAM WENGER,
ROBERT CALDCLEUGH,
BENJAMIN MALONE,
A. H. RAYNOR,
PERCIVAL ROBERTS,
(Acting Executor Estate of A. S. Roberts),
A. CONVERY & CO.,
SHOEMAKER & CO.,
K. LKEDS,
F. I. McINTYRE,
JOSEPH BEITLER.

It

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

H. G. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. KILLB, Secretary.
3 27 14 28

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS AND other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 3 3mwf§

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER,
818 CHESNUT STREET. 820

THE NEW
CHESNUT STREET ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
Finest Ready-Made Clothing,
AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

DEPARTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The design of this Department is to furnish a Finer Class of made-up Garments than Philadelphia trade has heretofore supplied.

MATERIALS USED.—*The finest of Home Manufactures, and the latest Foreign Importations. All the novelties in Spring Goods and choicest selections of texture and patterns.*

STYLE OF MAKE-UP.—*All garments cut in the best and most fashionable modes, and finished with a degree of care and taste that make them very unlike and superior to what is commonly understood by "Ready-made Clothing."*

WORKMANSHIP.—*None but the best. The Tailors employed in this Department will be only such as could work on the finest custom work, good sewing, no ripping, or buttons coming off.*

All gentlemen who would avoid the delay of ordinary clothes, and the necessarily higher price of custom-work, are here offered garments much superior to the

Ordinary Run of Ready-Made Clothing.

The public are invited to examine our NEW BROWN-STONE BUILDING, and our FIRST AND FINEST STOCK. 4 14 4pM

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC,
Is is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

"NOSLIW-DNA-LLIHKCOR."

(*N. B.—Don't spell that backwards, or you will find out what it is.*)

Do you want your boys to grow up good men?
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want them to look respectable? Then
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want them to shun whatever is bad?
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want them to make their parents glad?
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want to save cash for a rainy day,
Buy Clothes at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want to deal where you've least to pay?
Deal at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want to wear clothing fit for a king?
Buy it at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want a suit for the present spring?
It's ready, at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Be sure, when you shall come next to town,
To come to Rockhill & Wilson's.
That splendid hall, so big and so brown;
There's none like Rockhill & Wilson's.

ROCKHILL & WILSON offer to the masculine public, the best assortment ever seen under one roof of spring clothes, and materials from which clothes are to be made.

AT PRICES so low that the bare mention of them will open the eyes of any reasonable man.

OF STYLES so magnificent that Solomon in all his glory wasn't rigged out half so fine as Rockhill & Wilson's customers.

OF EXCELLENT DURABILITY, so great that you will almost wonder what you shall do to wear them out.

OF ACCURATE FIT, to such an extent that everybody who buys of us goes home feeling that he is a gentleman, and not a scarecrow with some clothes piled on it.

Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Gentlemen! The Bischoff Coatings, the Simoni Back-coverings, the Rhine Cloths, the Cashmere Vestings, the American and the Bannockburn Cheviots; in a word, all manner of goods, of all conceivable styles, await you, cheap for cash, at the magnificent

Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 7 wfm§

OYSTERS 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED, opened or in shell, wholesale or retail, at No. 241 FRONT Street, above Pine, or at SECOND and UNION Streets. 4 13 6*

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.

JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—

Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Tribel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$3 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 12
Autumn, Reopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Correggio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	1 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3 75
Sunlight in Winter	9 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	5 00
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	9 00
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on application. 4 13 12mrp

CLOTHING.

CARD.

We will open our NEW STORE,
No. 830 MARKET STREET,
FOR BUSINESS,
On Thursday Morning, 15th Inst.,
With a very large and superior stock of
MEN'S,
BOYS', AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
And also a very handsome stock of
PIECE GOODS
For Customer Trade.

The public in general are invited to call and examine these goods. Whether you want to buy or not, come.

A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 830 MARKET STREET.

W. BROWN & CO.
Will continue business at the Old Stand,
Birthplace of Liberty Building,
NO. 700 MARKET STREET,
4 14 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 8 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2136 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Grau's French troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's opera of *Genevieve de Brabant*, which will be produced for the first time in this city, with elegant scenery, costumes, appointments, etc., and with a full orchestra and chorus. The leading *roles* will be sustained by Madame Rose-Bell, Mad'lle Desclauzas, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, and other first rate artists. *Genevieve de Brabant* will be given to-morrow evening and on Saturday afternoon. On Friday, *L'Oil Crevé* will be performed, and on Saturday evening *Fleur de The*. The price of admission, with secured seat, is fixed at one dollar for each performance, and seats can be secured at the Academy and at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE WALNUT the burlesque of the *Female Forty Thieves* and the farce of *That Rascal Jack* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *School* will be given this evening. On Monday Lotta will commence an engagement.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be represented this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Brehan troupe of Bell-Ringers, vocalists, comedians, etc. will appear this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions. will be offered this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO BUY

Really fashionable Clothing
You must go where you
Know, by experience,
It is sold,

OR

You may, as Dr. Franklin said,
"Pay very dear for your whistle."
You must

NOT

Take for granted all that is said
In *flashy advertisements.*

TO

Do so without first examining
The stock of *"customer-made Clothing"*
Of CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT Street.
Would certainly result in your loss.

BUY

Your Clothing of Charles Stokes, and
You will never regret it.
Prices as low as the lowest.

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS.—Subject by the law of nature to many physical afflictions from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science in her behalf. For a majority of the ailments to which her sex is exclusively liable, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are warmly recommended on the authority of wives, mothers, and nurses, who have tested their general tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak;" and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the preparation to their female patients, in obstinate cases of functional derangement, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints of a special character, are complicated with mental gloom and despondency and the gentle and lasting exhilarating effects of this wholesome medicated stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complex nature. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark both the earlier and the later crisis in the life of woman, it has no equal in the repertory of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the nausea and other unpleasant feelings which precede maternity, it is equally efficacious. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that a preparation which embraces in its remedial range so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently beneficial to the weaker one.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms:—Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weakness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

MERCHANTS are complaining of the lateness of the spring as greatly interfering with their usual spring trade and they look earnestly for the milder weather that must come soon to quicken business and increase their sales. But if there is to be any increase of business, what is Oak Hall to do? Already the people are thronging it daily, and Wanamaker & Brown are selling off their spring stock with a rapidity that even they have not experienced before. Nevertheless they are prepared to meet whatever may come. Their stock is immense and is being constantly added to; their prices are the lowest and will be kept the lowest, so that they are ready to submit gracefully to any amount of increased business.

To Buy,

OR

Not to Buy,

That's the Question!

Whether it is Better to Pay

High Prices for Clothing,

OR TO GO TO

Famous Oak Hall,

The Largest Clothing House in Philadelphia,

AND

The Best,

And Buy

Elegant Spring Clothing

At Prices Easily Commanded by

Any Man's Purse.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Wanamaker & Brown,

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall,

Oak Hall,

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

USE SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—A trial will convince the most incredulous that they are just what debilitated persons require. The most delicate ladies use it with the best results, the most temperate with the fullest assurance that they do not violate their principles, for they are nothing but the juice of the grape, made bitter by herbs and roots in daily use by all physicians, as tonics. Sold by Druggists.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

TO MEN OF BUSINESS no house in Boston is better than the AMERICAN, its position being the centre of commercial life, while no effort is spared to maintain the high rank the house has held so long.

MARRIED.

PETTIT—STEWART.—On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. K. Adams, D. D., assisted by Rev. P. Stryker, D. D., JOHN PETTIT to ALIDA K., daughter of B. D. Stewart, all of this city. **

ROSE—WHITLOCK.—On the 8th instant, at the First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., by Rev. T. B. Rose, assisted by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., Mr. WILBUR F. ROSE, of Philadelphia, to MARY C., only daughter of the late F. Whitlock, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

SEHER—KAYAN.—March 14, 1869, by Rev. Mr. N. Gehr, Mr. HERMAN L. SEHER, son of Henry A. Seher, Esq., to Miss EMMA C. KAYAN, daughter of George C. Kayan, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARTON.—On the night of Sunday, the 11th instant, in his 28th year, WILLIAM H. BARTON, son of Samuel and Maria Barton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 532 N. Fourth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill. ***

BLACKMAN.—On the 12th instant, Mrs. PHEBE BLACKMAN, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 N. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Deerfield by the West Jersey S. A. M. train.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 12th instant, HARRY DAILY, son of Margaret Dougherty, aged 5 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, No. 734 Evangelist street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock.

GOLDSMITH.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, of heart disease, NATHAN GOLDSMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Plum street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOAG.—On the 13th instant, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET, relict of the late Cornelius Hoag, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Daniel W. Neff, N. W. corner of Richmond and Marlborough streets, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

MCGRANN.—At his residence, in Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, JOHN MCGRANN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

WHATHERBY.—In Camden, N. J., on the 11th instant, IDA F., eldest daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth Weatherby, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 519 N. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,

To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmstf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 fmwrp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT Earles' Galleries & Looking Glass Rooms NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Thomas Hill.
GOOD WORDS, by Constant Mayer.
THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN, by Eastman Johnson.
THE CROWN OF NEW ENGLAND, by George L. Brown.
SUNSET IN CALIFORNIA, by A. Bierstadt.
"THE KEEP OF NORMAN'S WOE," by E. Moran.
COAST OF NANTUCKET, by William T. Richards, and other very fine American Paintings.
Also, a special exhibition of Bierstadt's ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, (1868).
Admission, 25 cents.
4 5 mwfrp JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

HEATERS.

THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.

Daniel Mershon's Sons'

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE REMOVED TO THE

N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, STS., Opposite the Farmers' Market.

Brick Work of all descriptions and Fire Work promptly attended to.

A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON.

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS

AND

Velocipedes,

OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES,

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,

4 10 fmwrm No. 617 ARCH STREET.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC, and

MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased—either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

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FIRST.

Capital stock	$10,000,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	954,850 00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	148,811 00
Cash on hand	431 50
Cash in Banks	123,033 00
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	157,795 59
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	279,771 50
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	143,852 00
Amount of all other Loans by the Company, not included in preceding items	299,805 45
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	734,163 50
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	70,000 00
Leasehold property held by the Company	3,585 75
Amount of Premiums in course of collection	27,810 25
Interest on investments accrued, but not due	18,559 20
Office furniture as chief and branch offices	18,585 70

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due, and reported to the Company, but not acted upon	87,010 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	345 00
Life and annuity reserve funds	481,467 70
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	133,049 65

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received, including premiums in course of collection	712,808 15
Interest received from investments, after deducting proportion of interest belonging to life and annuity funds	59,033 85

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	276,018 00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	192,369 80
Amount of dividends declared during year	5 per cent.
Amount of dividends paid	23,971 30
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	213,883 35
Amount of losses due and unpaid	
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures, Directors' and Auditors' fees	10,515 90

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cuban Question.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The resolution passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by the large vote of 98 yeas to 24 nays, is a clear and truthful exposition of the feeling entertained by the people of the United States in regard to the revolution now in progress in the island of Cuba. Its words are these:—

"*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of government guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people, and the House of Representatives will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever, in his opinion, a republican government shall have been in fact established, and he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government."

Had time permitted in the short session of Congress which has just closed that the resolution should have been offered in the Senate, it would no doubt have been passed by an equally large vote in that body. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would have strengthened its record before the people, but could have added nothing to the strength of the resolution nor to the duty incumbent upon the administration to recognize the wish of the country and to act in accordance with it.

In all great questions of national polity the instinct of the people is always in advance of the politicians and placemen; and these are successful in administration in proportion only as they recognize the ideas of their age and act in accordance with them. The Cuban question is the touchstone of President Grant's administration. He will succeed or fail in proportion as he exhibits capacity or incapacity to grasp the problem now presented to him. If he fail to comprehend the true grandeur and power which attend the march of the American ides, and waste in diplomatic parley and inaction the precious moments, when "from the nettle danger" he should "pluck the flower safety," he will forfeit the high confidence which the country has reposed in him, and consign his administration from its very start to the distrust and doubt of the people of America and to the contempt of the statesmen of the world. The resolution offered on Monday by Assistant Alderman Stephen Roberts, and so promptly passed by the Common Council of New York city, is the true echo of the popular voice to the House resolution we have quoted above, and we hope, and the whole country hopes, that the President will listen to the call of duty and prove himself equal to the task of its requirements.

The first step for him to take is to lay down a bold and national line of policy for his administration in this great question, and to require every member of his Cabinet to live up to it. When the fires of civil war were lighted in this Union the Cabinets of Western Europe did not hesitate to show their sympathy with the Rebellion, and England, France, and Spain in rapid succession proclaimed their neutrality between the contending parties, which was in fact a proclamation of their sympathy with the Rebellion. Upon the heels of this announcement came the great fact that the harbors of England and Spain in the islands of the American Mediterranean were converted into nests of blockade-runners, while France undertook the still grander *rôle* of establishing an empire in Mexico. From all these points war was actively made upon us, and the conflict was greatly prolonged, and our sacrifices of treasure and of blood were enormously increased in consequence. When victory perched upon our banners, our first step was to drive the French out of Mexico. This we did, not because the contending parties in Mexico had no right to invite French intervention there, but because France made that intervention a part of the war of Western Europe against the integrity of the American Union.

The march of events leaves us no choice in taking the next step in this truly American policy. Spain converted Cuba into a picket post hostile to us during the late Rebellion, and now that the natural development of American ideas and the love of freedom have led the Cubans to proclaim their independence, we owe it to ourselves and to the cause of humanity and civilization to throw the moral weight of our sympathy and favor in their behalf. The war which Spain is to-day waging in Cuba is much more a war against us than was French intervention in Mexico. It is a war to perpetuate African slavery. It is a war to perpetuate a hostile position on our coast, from which to annoy and harass us whenever occasion shall offer. It is a war to stay the march of American preponderance in America. We should accord to the Cubans at once the belligerent rights which Spain hastened to accord to the Rebels. When the Sumter ran out from New Orleans to inaugurate the Rebellion upon the seas, had she run into Havana she would have been perfectly safe, and the lives of her crew secure under the proclamation of the Spanish Government. It was the activity of our own cruisers in those waters only that closed the ports of Cuba to Semmes. When a few Cubans boldly captured a Spanish steamer on the high seas, a few days since, had they taken refuge in an American port they would have been subject to trial and execution as pirates; and if the friends of free Cuba now buy a few arms from us to help the cause of freedom, they subject themselves to fine and imprisonment; while the agents of Spain are allowed free access to our workshops and private arsenals, and are liberally availing themselves thereof to arm their troops and their mad volunteers.

Let an end be put to this anomalous state of things, and let us confer upon the patriots of Cuba the rights of belligerents by proclamation. They have earned these rights by a successful prosecution of war for six months; by a conquest of more than one-half of the territory of the island; by pouring out their blood and treasure freely in behalf of freedom; and by their indomitable resolution in burning their towns and the seat of their free government, when the tide of war has swept adversely to them. Let the administration be bold and courageous enough to proclaim to the world that it will not hold every man who chooses to risk his life in freedom's battle to be a robber and a pirate, and entitled to none of the rights of honorable warfare. Let it be true to the instincts and aspirations of the American people, as so well announced by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and be it not afraid to let the whole world know that it loves liberty, and will hail with satisfaction the triumph of American ideas and of freedom.

Grant—Mexico—Rosecrans.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been understood, for several weeks, that President Grant inclines to recall General Rosecrans from Mexico, and that he would be glad to replace him by the ex-Rebel General Longstreet if he thought the Senate would confirm the latter. It has been currently reported, in the Washington gossip, that he nominated Longstreet for the New Orleans Surveyorship as a pioneer experiment on the temper of the Senate, in order to pave the way for his nomination to the Mexican mission, if he floated him easily through that body for the minor office. The formidable opposition to Longstreet's confirmation as Surveyor has extinguished the hope of making him minister. At any rate, it has been decided to recall Rosecrans; and it has leaked out, in Washington circles, that the subject was recently discussed in the Cabinet, and that the chief reason for displacing Rosecrans is the fact that he is a Roman Catholic. General Grant takes a more active interest in the affairs of Mexico than in those of any other foreign country. At the close of the war, he wished to march an army thither and drive out Maximilian. He now aspires to be a pacificator for settling the internal disturbances of that ill-fated and anarchical republic. He thinks that the Protestant sentiment of the United States requires the repression of the Church party in Mexico, and that a Catholic minister is not a suitable agent for counterworking the designs of the Mexican clergy. And it is in this view that he has decided to recall Rosecrans.

In our judgment, this is a mistaken and narrow-minded policy. It the first place, our Government cannot concern itself with questions of religion without violating one of its fundamental principles. That it can take no cognizance of religious questions at home, is universally admitted; and surely it has less right to intermeddle in the religious disputes of foreign countries than in those of our own. All the internal affairs of foreign countries are matters of domestic policy with which we have no proper concern; and if we were to intrude beyond our sphere at all, it would seem that religion should be more exempt from our interference than any other subject. According to our American ideas, religion is entirely outside of governmental jurisdiction; and if the domestic government of a country cannot properly include it, how much less a foreign government, which has no jurisdiction of any kind beyond the limits of its own territory.

It is no doubt true that one of the chief impediments to the success of republican institutions in Mexico is the influence of its church dignitaries. They were the abettors of Maximilian, and they have never had any sympathies with the liberal party. But nothing could be more absurd than the expectation of countervailing their influence through a Protestant minister of the United States. There are no Protestants in Mexico; the only religious differences being between the bigoted and the liberal Catholics. The readiest and most effective weapon of the high church party is to accuse the liberals of a leaning towards Protestantism and a design to subvert the Catholic faith. The withdrawal of a minister of the United States for the sole reason that he is a Catholic, and the substitution of another for the sole reason that he is a Protestant, would strengthen the high clergy by supplying them with a formidable means of rendering their opponents odious. There would be plausible grounds for accusing them of an attempt to subvert the Catholic faith, and to subvert it by Protestant intermeddling from the United State—topics which would appeal powerfully both to the Mexican sentiment of religion and the Mexican sentiment of patriotism. A change of religion at the dictation of a foreign government is the one thing which would be more strenuously resisted by the popular sentiment of Mexico than any other; and this is the light in which the clerical party will represent the attempt of President Grant. Even allowing that he may properly concern himself with the religious difficulties of that unfortunate country, he could hardly adopt a more self-defeating method, or commit a more fatal blunder, than the substitution of one minister for another solely on the ground of religion, and thereby arousing and uniting every element of religious hostility.

The difference between the Mexican liberals and the Mexican bigots is of the same nature as the difference between Gallicism and Ultramontanism in France; that is to say, it turns on the authority of the Papacy in the regulation of religion as a state establishment. The full extent of the Papal claims is not necessarily admitted by a Catholic community, as is proved by the example of France, of the new kingdom of Italy, by the recent ecclesiastical history of Austria, and, more convincingly to us, by the staunch republicanism and nationality of the Catholics of the United States. There being no Protestantism in Mexico, it would be the most obvious dictate of good policy—if it were permissible for General Grant to concern himself with religion in that country at all—to co-operate with the liberal Catholics by giving them his moral support, and sending a minister in full sympathy with their views and aims. The minister best suited to that purpose would be a liberal Catholic, whose appointment would shock no religious prejudices in Mexico, and who would be considered as a representative of the great and liberal Catholic denomination in the United States. A liberal Catholicism is sufficiently favorable to republican institutions, as we all know in this country; and at all events, it is the only element which can be arrayed in successful hostility to the bigoted clerical party in Mexico. A liberal Catholic, who would easily gain the confidence of the liberal Catholics of Mexico, is the fittest selection for the Mexican mission. Of course, General Grant does not aim to be a propagandist of the Protestant religion in Mexico, but only of political reform; and this cannot be promoted by shocking and exasperating the religious prejudices of that country.

General Grant is demonstrating his lamentable incapacity to approach political questions on their moral side, and put moral forces in operation to accomplish political results. The first Napoleon had a maxim, which he expressed by an apt military figure, that a government should never attack religious errors in front, but always operate on their flank. They are intensified and strengthened by open opposition. If President Grant desires to weaken the clerical influence in Mexico, he should attempt it in a manner so covert and indirect as not to frustrate his own design by arousing Catholic hostility and supplying it with formidable weapons. His plan of operations is calculated to strengthen the clerical party in Mexico, and to arouse against him the indignant opposition of the Catholics of the United States—a double blunder which shows his unfitness to use any other appliances than physical force; shows, in other words, that his talents are only adapted to war, and not to peace.

Financial Situation in Europe.

From the N. Y. Bulletin.

The financial situation in Europe is positively startling. Its various States appear to be drifting into certain bankruptcy. With the exception of Prussia, which seems to be the wisest governed nation in Europe, they all have enormous debts which can never be paid; and, excepting Prussia and England, their expenses exceed their incomes. Taxation has been reduced to a science, and there is no art of extorting money from the people with which their respective governments have not made themselves familiar. The excess of expenditure over income has been so common in all the European countries that the fact of a deficiency scarcely excites attention. Yet it is not to be supposed that such a condition of affairs is not as injurious to nations as to individuals. The only difference is, that the end is slower in the case of national indebtedness. An individual is ruined by debts more easily than a nation. But in both cases the inevitable results are bankruptcy and ruin.

In this view, the fatal facility with which the European governments continue to live beyond their means is by no means encouraging to the friends of kingly government. How they can contrive to obtain credit is a matter of surprise. But human credulity has a limit, and people, sooner or later, will realize that the enormous national debts they are piling up represent their own misery and poverty. The deficit of the six leading nations of Europe, last year, was five hundred million dollars—more than the expenditures of the United States, including interest on the national debt.

This indebtedness, however, is not an unmixed evil. It increases the dependence of the Government upon the people, and its tendency is to break down the last remaining links of feudalism. The Governments have contrived to obtain possession of the best portion of the soil of their respective countries, which are mortgaged for the payment of principal and interest. By-and-by there will be a financial collapse, and no payment of interest. Then will come the foreclosure and sale of public property.

This process has been going on for some time in Spain. The government of that country could obtain no more loans, and was obliged to sell off large slices of the public or royal property to pay expenses. As for the Pope, his property, Vatican and all, is passing slowly but surely into the hands of the Rothschilds, who have mortgages upon almost everything of salable value belonging to him. Other nations are passing through the same ordeal, and will doubtless some of them soon be in the hands of the money king.

Our own national debt is large enough to cause uneasiness. But there seems to be at least an honest purpose to pay it, principal and interest. It is the price of the nation's existence, and synonymous with the national honor. Even Mr. Gladstone, the great English financier, admits that it may be paid off in one generation. But the enormous debts of European nations "represent vast standing armies, odious monopolies, and class legislation," and their extinction is only possible through bankruptcy and revolution.

The Tyranny of Capital.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To divide the fruits of industry between the capitalist and the laborer, that there might be harmony, has been attempted from the first organization of society; and attempts are still made, but without success, and there are closing of workshops, and strikes, and apparently never-ending antagonisms.

In all the elaborate discussions, so far as we have seen, no reference is made to an important element in our social structure, and it seems to us that this should receive careful consideration as a preliminary to an understanding of this question. We refer to the absolute need, in society, that a considerable portion of the wealth created shall be reserved that it may be drawn upon in times of necessity, and for the appropriation of another portion for public improvements—now become a requisite for individual well-being, and for the maintenance of the poor and the unfortunate; for, we may think as we please, and protest as vehemently as we will, society is a unit, and it is as much possessed of individuality and power as the most despotic emperor. That the required wealth may be set apart, it is necessary, as a first step, that a part of the individuals who form society shall have the mental quality leading them to save and to accumulate, and as we have such, this quality of saving may be said actually to inhere in society. These persons we call capitalists, whatever may be their rank, station, or culture, and, viewed in the proper light, they are public benefactors. Although they contribute all their powers to the accumulation of wealth, with the idea that what they save is wholly their own, still they are little more than stewards; for whatever disposition they may choose to make of their wealth, it still will be used for the good of society; and, besides, should the public necessity ever require it, they may be dispossessed of the last dollar. It is true that the necessity must be very great before such spoliation would be permitted, for society instinctively watches and guards reserved wealth, and its total extinction is as much dreaded as is the death of the queen bee by her subjects. When the laborer, and those who sympathize with him, declaim against the accumulation of capital, they do not consider that without it neither themselves nor society, except in a savage state, would exist. That wealth engenders extravagance and follies of every name is to be granted, but the evil done is confined to unfortunate individuals who, in our country, seon run their race; nor is this evil at all equal to the good which accumulated wealth brings to mankind at large.

It must be seen, then, that the complaint of the laborer that he is robbed of his earnings is not true, at least to the extent he alleges, for he is made a partaker of this wealth in many respects, and, beside, it will be preserved for the benefit of his children. The only real complaint he can make is that he is not permitted to control it; but, as he has shown himself incapable of keeping it, the control is placed in more careful hands.

When a man accumulates wealth he no less accumulates within himself qualities of equal—indeed, we should say of much greater—value. These are persistence, patience, foresight, and self-denial, which contribute in a marked degree to the enlargement of the mind, and hence such must, in the nature of the case, be superior to the laboring man who with health and strength consumes all he earns. Of course we refer to the condition of things in this country, where no real obstacles prevent development; and we may say, also, that all similar discussions should refer to society on this continent, for their application to European society is out of place, since barbaric institutions which should have died out during the last century really do oppose and oppress the laboring classes.

The first thing which the laboring man is to consider is whether it is not practicable for him also to become a capitalist by saving a part of his earnings, and, as a consequence, acquire an enlarged mind, by which he will be able to accumulate still more, for saving to any extent is an intellectual achievement. To spend the whole of one's wages at the close of each week requires no skill, but the saving even of a small portion actually brings out some high quality of the mind, and this will be a basis, and the only one porsible, by which ultimate prosperity is to be secured. Nor is he to compare his poor attempts with others, except to consider that the ability to acquire large sums had a beginning as humble as his own, and that it was the natural outgrowth of years of self-denial and wise management. If he should suspect that such a power is a hereditary gift, he may as well suspect that he himself has this hereditary gift, lying undeveloped; or, it will not be less important to know that he can transmit such powers to his children, for it is more glorious to be the first than the last of a family. Thus, in whatever light we consider the subject, it will be seen that the only method by which the laborer can be relieved from what he calls the pressure of capital, but which really is the weight of his inactive self, is to acquire the habit of saving, whether in a coöperative or in an individual capacity, that he may place himself upon the side of capital and secure the advantages which it brings, more or less; and thus he will correspond to society, which, as a unit, insists upon the accumulation of a reserve to be drawn upon in times of necessity.

No More Indian Treaties.

From the N. Y. Times.

A new point of departure in our policy regarding the Indians has now been taken. By the Senate's recession from its amendments making appropriations under the new treaties, a policy is as good as agreed upon for overthrowing the old treaty system.

Treaty? the very word almost implies the mutual agreement of two sovereign powers; and, until we are agreed that there exists a power besides our own Government within our domains, the very word used of Indian negotiations is a misnomer.

But we have not hitherto been content to use a wrong name; we have also been doing a vicious and pernicious thing. We have been making treaties with the Indians for years, as if they were hostile sovereigns. The Senate has sometimes discussed these treaties, and passed them in the same way as treaties with England or France—that is to say, not in its legislative, but in its executive or treaty-making capacity. Until the other day, hardly a voice was raised against this monstrous incongruity, except by the army, who have always, from their peculiar habits of thought and action, seen it and deplored it. Nay, we doubt now whether our people in general have noted the grand, fundamental legislative error we have been guilty of—an error of that sort which lies at the root of all political action. This is the legal view of the old treaty system; its moral aspect, or that of expediency, is still more strikingly, though not more intrinsically, awry. Under the pretense of treaties, jobs, swindles, and truck-and-dicker of all sorts have been rushed through the Senate—often when but a handful of members were present—and the Indian ring controlled everything to its purposes. When these wholesale swindles had been perpetrated—and sometimes, it is alleged, an Indian tribe had not half the number of members a Senate treaty would take for granted it had—equal trouble arose on the Plains. A crew of sharks, sharpers, runners, traders, sutlers, swindlers, and Indian agents generally, took care to let as little as possible of the worth of any money set apart to the use of the Indians reach them. Thence came complaint, protest, anger, recrimination, revenge, plunder, and war.

Such was the treaty system hitherto flourishing. It is cheering to know from Mr. Dawes, who presented to the House the conference report on the Appropriation bill, that "probably not another Indian treaty would be made."

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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Also, Ties, Searfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc.
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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
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1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
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ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
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PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbo for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 ||No. 716 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 808 WALNUT Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	2,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25	
	Cost, $1,093,604 36.	
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
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COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869	479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

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Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
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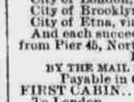
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, at noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	To London	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PERE RE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent or Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
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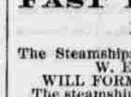
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1



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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NEW SURVEY OF SINAI.

We copy the following interesting letter from the London *Athenæum*:—

R. E. CAMP, WADY FEIRAN, Feb. 2, 1869.—On the 12th of December winter fairly broke upon us in our camp, at Jebel Musa, with a desperate storm of wind, and occasional showers of rain and sleet. Some of the gusts were very violent, and one terrific squall brought the marquee down with a sudden crash, in spite of all the care which had been taken to secure it. Wilson and I, who had been working inside, suddenly found ourselves struggling amid a confused mass of tent ropes and fluttering canvas, books, papers, and camp-stools, from which we only emerged in time to see some of the effects of the Sinai expedition being whirled by the blast up the Convent valley, with Arabs and servants in hot pursuit. Most of them, I am glad to say, were ultimately captured; but some loose sheets of laborious calculations gaily defied all attempts to run them down, and were hopelessly lost among the cliffs of Jebel Musa. The whole affair was intensely ludicrous, but annoying nevertheless, and the behavior of Salem, our chief Bedawi guide, was far from soothing under the circumstances. That hardened individual, on seeing the tent blown down and the two captains struggling in the wreck, made no attempt whatever to stir from his seat by the camp-fire; he merely puffed a little faster at his tchibouque, and muttered, with the superstition of a true Bedawi, "From the Lord." But his meditations were rudely disturbed by the cook, with a severe punch in the ribs, and we found an hour's useful employment for him, fetching large rocks to lay upon the tent-pins.

By next morning the storm had left its traces upon the landscape. The cliffs and boulders, washed of their summer coating of dust, looked clean and fresh, and stood out with colors deeper or more brilliant that ever; the higher hill tops were streaked with snow, and the peaks of the Ras Sufsafeh and neighboring mountains, seen alternately in mist and sunshine, and through light showers of driving snow, formed studies Elijah Walton would have delighted in.

On the 17th of December we made the ascent of Jebel Katarina, the peak which contests with Umm Shaumer its supposed claim to be the highest in the peninsula. The difference one way or the other cannot exceed a few feet, and though our instruments showed a slight angle of depression to the latter peak, we have not yet had the means of determining how much of this is due to curvature. The point will be finally settled when we ascend Umm Shaumer itself, as we hope to do before our work is ended.

We were three hours and a quarter in reaching the summit, some 8300 feet above the sea. The ascent, unusually long and toilsome, but nothing more, was on this occasion rendered difficult, if not dangerous, by the coating of soft snow which covered the slopes of the mountain itself, and the gloomy gorge by which we approached it from Wady Deja. The last steep half mile was especially trying; and we floundered about in deep snow and upon ice-coated rocks underneath, till the legs and lungs of the whole party were pretty severely tried. As its peak is the most central, and probably also the most lofty, so is the view from Jebel Katarina among the finest in the whole peninsula. From this high and freezing stand-point, though the day was far from favorable, and clouds frequently concealed large portions of the landscape, we could plainly see the two arms of the Red Sea, with the hills of Arabia and Africa beyond them on either hand, the great limestone desert of the Tih stretching far away northward, and the geography and geology of the entire granitic region of Jebel Musa spread out as in a model below us. The peaks of Serbal, to our disappointment, were at no time wholly visible, and Umm Shaumer only peeped at us now and then for a few moments out of her veil of mist; however, in the course of three hours' patient watching, we succeeded in making all necessary observations from this, one of the most important points of our survey. We descended at a jog-trot, a pace which, though it occasionally cost us a heavy tropper, was certainly the best in the long run, and saved us time and fatigue, and in fact enabled us to reach camp in two hours from the summit.

Our route sometimes lay through scenery of the grandest description: a portion of Wady Nasb, which was explored by the pundit and myself, and added to our sketch survey, was especially striking, as presenting a remarkable exemplification of those highly-colored dykes traversing the granitic and schistose rocks which are seen here and in many other parts of this country in considerable numbers, but nowhere in such abundance and perfection as in Wady Nasb. There, the naked landscape is streaked with countless veins of porphyry and diorite, varied and brilliant in color, and of all breadths, from a few inches to many feet, and coursing for miles over the country towards every quarter of the compass. A grander and scarce less striking feature is seen in the huge granite boulders, with smooth dome-shaped top and immense hollows weathered in their under sides, which lie piled on one another in wild confusion in the tributary glens of this valley. Many of them were of such enormous size as to admit of easy and upright walking underneath, and in the spaces between them as they rested one on another; and there was one mass in particular which I have no hesitation in estimating at the size of the dome of St. Paul's.

While the pundit and I were out surveying and collecting names, Wilson, accompanied by Holland, ascended Jebel Mascud for the work of the general triangulation. Our sheikh, "Eid," in the absence of other Arabs, was pressed into the service, and induced to carry their instruments. Though an Arab of the valleys, and not of the mountains, he stuck to his task like a man, and contrived to reach the summit; but, to judge from the ghastly, ironical grin with which, on depositing his load, he exclaimed, "Mr. Holland, your sheikh is on top of a mountain," no one can have been more astonished at this feat than himself. Since then we have had to dismiss him. We never were much pleased with him; he was noisy and childish, and had no influence with the Arabs, and at last behaved so carelessly about our transport that it was impossible to keep him any longer. But the separation was not effected without a struggle. He first rushed at us all in turn, and seized our hands to kiss them. There was a little coy resistance at first, during which he, for once, experienced the sensation of being a young lady; but I, like the rest, was at last obliged to submit to the infliction. His next proceeding was to lie down on the ground and implore the pundit to beat him. But the pundit was at dinner, and told him to wait till he had finished; and then he would beat him well; and, though our sheikh expressed warm thanks for this gracious promise, he contrived to make himself scarce for the rest of the evening. We are now in the hands of Sheikh Hassan, the chief of all the Towara Arabs, a quiet, grave creature, who does his work well and fairly, and makes no noise or trouble.

On our journey from Jebel Musa hither, we came through the pass of Nukb Hawy, and down Wady Solaf. Grand as the Ras Sufsafeh had seemed when viewed from the plain of Er Rahah, there were other and more distant points to the pass, from which, if possible, it looked grander still. We were never tired of looking back to admire its stately form and outlines, standing alone against the sky, clothed in warm tints of purple and indigo, and with every feature distinctly seen in the clear soft light of perhaps the very finest day we have witnessed during our stay in the peninsula. The somewhat too close proximity of Jebel Bostan to its western slope detracts a little from its true height and massive proportions, and slightly mars an effect which, but for this, would be absolutely perfect. In all other respects (as seen from the northwest) it stands quite apart from the ranges which surround it, and rises from base to summit in one sheer unbroken line.

Towards the lower end of Wady Solaf we passed the mouth of Wady Umm Takhlah, the scene of the great catastrophe of last winter, when a large party of Arabs encamped on a low eminence in the centre of the valley's mouth were one night swept away by a flood so sudden that they had not even time to escape to the mountains, barely a hundred yards off. These great floods or "seils" are of rare occurrence, but terrible in their effects when they do take place. Sudden and excessive rains, falling on the naked rocks of this region, which possess no absorbing power and are utterly destitute of soil, pour with frightful rapidity down the hill-sides and valleys, sweeping everything before them. The "seil" I speak of was almost unprecedented in magnitude. Holland was encamped near here at the time, and had a narrow escape. I am afraid we shall not have the good fortune to witness one this year, as the season for heavy rains is now pretty well over.

Our camp here is pleasantly situated at the junction of Wady Allyat and Wady Feiran, and close to the oasis of Feiran, which terminates just at this point. You may imagine the pleasure with which, after having been so long accustomed to none but the sickly green of desert herbs and shrubs, we welcomed the sight of a perfect forest of date, palm, and tamarisk, acacia, and sidr trees, extending for some two miles down the valley, with a cool, clear stream rippling cheerily under its shade. This oasis, like all other green spots in the Sinai Mountains, owes its existence to a contraction of the Wady, and consequent arrest of the usual rapid and unimpeded drainage.

Jebel Serbal is about four miles from the camp. In massive ruggedness and in boldness of feature and outline this mountain unquestionably presents an aspect unequalled by any other in the peninsula; and, though not absolutely the highest, it has a greater command over the surrounding country than any we have so far seen; unfortunately, there is hardly a single point in the valleys near its base (on this side at all events) which affords a comprehensive view of the mountain. It is only by ascending some of the neighboring hills that the whole range of its magnificent peaks can be seen at once; and there is no plain anywhere in the vicinity suitable to the assembling of a large concourse of people in sight of any one portion. Two unimportant valleys, Wady Aleyat and Wady Ajeleh, each from three to four miles in length, rise from Feiran to the actual base of Serbal, and furnish the roughest examples we have yet experienced of the very rough walking in the peninsula. Each—and especially Wady Ajeleh, the western and narrower valley—is a wilderness of boulders and torrent-beds, and high banks of alluvial deposit, bearing the marks of many a "seil." From points in these two valleys, and from a few spots also in Wady Feiran, imperfect views of Serbal are to be had; but from Wady Ajeleh the highest peak is never seen. The space between the two, which I think has been described as a plain, is a chaos of rugged mountains, rising to as many as 2500 feet above Feiran, and concerning which our boots and knees could tell a very different tale.

The difficulty of ascending Serbal has been much overstated. We went up by a hunter's track, longer though less precipitous than that by the Wady Abu Hamed, usually taken by travellers; but in descending we followed the latter ravine. There was nothing appalling in either case—certainly nothing to approach in difficulty the climb to the highest peak of the Ras Sufsafeh. The view from the summit, though not so extensive, is perhaps more pleasing and varied than that from Jebel Katarina, embracing, in addition to the usual grouping of desert, mountain, and valley, a nearer view of the sea, the great plain of El Kaa, bathed in heat, stretched from the coast to within a few miles of the back of Serbal, and the green oasis of Feiran winding eastward through the hills.

The few showers which have fallen during our stay have already produced a marked effect upon the vegetation. Trees and shrubs are now budding, and look fresher and greener than before; and in valleys usually parched and arid blades of grass are springing up between boulders, and little ferns and creepers coming to life in their shade.

On Thursday, the 4th, we commence a wandering life, intending to devote the whole of our three remaining months to the general survey and examination of the western part of the peninsula. H. S. PALMER.

We may add to the information contained in Mr. Palmer's notes, that he describes himself as having made a series of copies of the famous rock-inscriptions, and expresses a confident belief that he has found a key to the language and meaning. We hope this very good news may prove to be true.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 26 3m

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHEERIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Moder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., various vintages. 4 8

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Mocn,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

Union Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in THIRTY (30) DAYS, and trains run through in FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

HOME INVESTMENTS.

Reading R. R. Sixes,

Clear of State, United States, and Municipal Taxes.

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and R. R. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.

DREXEL & CO., Bankers,

2 19 fmw4ptf No. 34 S. THIRD St., Philad'a.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $500, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE

AT

RICHMOND & CO.'S,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL

ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,

2 13mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Petition of ELIZA STEINMETZ for privilege of a *femme sole trader*.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Court on SATURDAY, April 24, 1869, for a decree permitting said ELIZA STEINMETZ to do business as a *femme sole trader* under the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, when all persons desiring to oppose the same will be heard. THOMAS J. CLAYTON,
4 10 sw2w* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCANN).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN B. COLAHAN, Esq., Guardian of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCann), ward becoming of age January 16, A. D. 1869, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 20, A.D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of John B. Colahan, Esq., No. 224 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
4 9fmw5t WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

21 1f PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5f No. 434 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 425 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 19th instant, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the inspecting officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they are to be delivered free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

White Oak Plank, 73,000 board feet, from 4½ to 9 inches thick.

White Oak Logs, 199 cubic feet, 14 inches square, 40 to 50 feet long.

Specifications can be examined at the Commandant's Office in the Navy Yard, and no offer will be received not in strict conformity therewith.

Blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office.

H. M. HIESKELL,
4 14 4t Paymaster U. S. N.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, April 7, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 24, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
4 8 6t First Lieut. Ord., Byt. Capt. U. S. A., C. S.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

April 15, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; superior library and dining-room furniture; fine French plate mirrors; 2 superior rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes, made by Decker Brothers and Schluter; handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, etagere, hat stand, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, china and glass ware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, superior office furniture, cabinetmakers' bench, chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, oil paintings and engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, cluster diamond ring.

Also, gold hunting case watch.

STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS.
On Thursday,

April 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the auction store, comprising superior old rye, Bourbon, and wheat whiskies, French brandy, port, sherry, and Madeira wines, Jamaica and St. Croix rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, etc. etc. [4 13 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

TO FLORISTS AND OTHERS.
Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.
Executors' Sale—Very Valuable and Choice Collection of HOT-HOUSE PLANTS, HOT-HOUSES, SASH, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,

17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Nineteenth street and Turner's lane, by order of executors of estate of the late Joshua Longstreth, deceased, by catalogue, the entire large collection of extra valuable hot-house plants, including 70 Azalias, 200 Camilias, Estralays Cactos, Cycus Revolution, 100 Dahlias, and a very large number of very fine and very valuable plants.

GREEN-HOUSES, SASH, WALKS, ETC.

Large quantity of green-house sash, walks, flower-stands, bricks, tanks, etc. comprising the large and extensive green-houses.

May be seen two days previous to sale. 4 8 5t

Executors' sale, Nineteenth and Turner's Lane.
Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, 4 HORSES, 6 CARRIAGES, 2 WAGONS, CARTS, HARNESS, ETC., ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

20th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Nineteenth street and Turner's lane (adjoining the Gorman Hospital), by order of executors of the late Joshua Longstreth, deceased, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; 2 large fine French plate mirrors; fine hair mattresses; feather beds; table and bed linen; fine china and glassware; fine plated ware; fine Brussels and ingrain carpets; garden rollers; tools, etc.

HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

Also, 4 horses, 4 carriages and coupe, 2 market wagons, double and single harness, etc. 4 8 10t

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 9 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

April 16, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 10 5t

ALSO,

10 pieces extra superfine damask worsted Venetians, high cost goods, in sets.

10 pieces extra superfine ingrains.

The particular attention of the retail trade is requested to the above goods, all the manufacture of the Oxford Company. 4 13 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,

April 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

with the shelving, fixtures, etc., of the same, by order of assignee, for cash. [4 14 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,

April 13, 14, and 15,

At 3½ o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large collection of valuable coins and medals, the property of E. J. Farmer, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution at the auction store. 4 10 4t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, LOOKING-GLASSES, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, COTTAGE FURNITURE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the largest assortment of Household Furniture offered this season, including—Elegant parlor suits, in plush and reps; splendid walnut chamber suits; walnut library suites; bookcases; office tables and desks; wardrobes, with mirror doors; extension dining tables; spring and hair mattresses; hair cloth furniture; variety of cane-seat chairs; sideboards; lounges, etc.

CARPETS.—About 50 Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets.

PIANO-FORTES.—Six elegant rosewood piano-fortes, made by Ihne & Co., H. Hardman, Lemuel Gilbert, and others.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—At 2 o'clock will be sold an invoice of 100 walnut, gilt, and rosewood-frame looking-glasses.

COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Also, an invoice of walnut and oak suits of elegant cottage chamber furniture.

PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—Also, an invoice of silver plated ware and table cutlery. 4 14 2t

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF A COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15 and 16 inst., at ¼ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of modern paintings, all by good artists; comprising landscapes, river, and mountain views, marines, etc. The above are all mounted in neat gold-leaf frames. 4 13 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock.

Also, a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. [4 12 3t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Thursday, April 15,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Suspenders, Dress Trimmings, Paris Fancy Goods, etc. [4 12 3t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10f

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
No. 269 N. SECOND Street.
11 25wfm6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sash Cord, Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COLORED FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Proceedings of the Girls' Home Mission Industrial School Association.

The association titled as in our caption held a meeting last night at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, at which a report was read replete with matters of interest.

The association was organized the 15th of February, 1869. Prior to this organization, on the evening of February 11, six women, impressed with their duty relative to the work needed, assembled together in response to a call. This call stated the object to be the elevation and advancement of the colored people, and the society was formed for the express purpose of reclaiming colored girls from a life of sin and shame, and preparing them for a happy and useful future.

No time was lost in discussing the merits of a sewing school as a first step towards accomplishing the desired end. The place for opening such a school had been obtained gratuitously. The intention had been announced to the girls in their weekly meeting, held in the immediate vicinity where the work has been and is still being carried on, and thirty young females were present the following day to learn what was to be done.

With this nucleus the work progressed, and in a few weeks the roll had on it seventy-nine names. Since then the school has been in operation, and many scholars instructed in sewing. Material was furnished them, and thus far their progress has been good beyond any anticipations formed.

Garments have been distributed to those in need of them, many of the girls paying in part for the clothing thus furnished them, and thus in a manner defraying the expenses of their education.

Many of the girls are worse than houseless—compelled to live with drunken and improvident parents, and this it is hoped the society will soon be able to remedy by themselves aiding the pupils to obtain residences in which the good may be preserved so, and the bad reclaimed.

HOW PENALTIES ARE TO BE ASSESSED FOR NEGLECT TO MAKE PROPER RETURN OF INCOME.—Commissioner Delano, in a circular relative to notice to parties charged with failure, neglect, or refusal to make true and correct returns of annual gains, profits, and income, says:—

"The last proviso to section 118 of the Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 13 of the Act of March 2, 1867, is as follows: '*Provided further*, That no penalty shall be assessed upon any person for such neglect or refusal, or for making or rendering a false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be regulated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard.'

"It is, therefore, hereby prescribed that before assessing a penalty upon any person for neglect or refusal to make such return, or for making or rendering a false or fraudulent one, the Assistant Assessor whose duty it is to assess the taxes upon the annual gains, profits, and income of the person charged, shall cause a notice to be served upon such person, by delivering it or causing it to be delivered to him in hand, or by leaving it or causing it to be left at his last and usual place of abode, at least fifteen days prior to the day of hearing.

"In case where the return is to be made by a guardian, trustee, executor, or administrator, by an attorney, agent, or partner of a non-resident alien, or by a person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, the notice should be served upon him instead of his ward, *cestui que trust*, etc., and there may be a change in the phraseology of the notice to suit the circumstances of the case."

A DREAMER.—George King is a black man, and makes a living by obtaining money by false pretenses. He represents himself to be a "straight" dreamer. Some days since a woman waited upon him and made known to him the loss of a lot of money. King said that for $25 he would dream where the stamps could be found. The woman paid $11, but the dream did not come true. Consequently the accused was arrested, and bound over by Alderman Devitt.

THE "ASSEMBLIES."—Last evening there was given an elegant terpsichorean entertainment in the Foyer of the Academy of Music. It was carried out by an association termed the "Assemblies," under the auspices of the City Troop. By this arrangement there was some dissatisfaction, albeit the entertainment in itself was very pleasant. Next season the members of the troop are to give a ball at the same place.

THE BENEFICIAL SAVINGS FUND ROBBERY.—Chief Detective Enen has received information to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has issued a special order notifying the different Treasurers of the United States, and all depositories in all parts of the United States, to use their best endeavors to prevent the payment of the coupons stolen from the Beneficial Savings Fund.

I. O. O. F. MEDAL.—We have received one of the medals struck in commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The design is very appropriate, and beautifully executed. It has been issued by the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F.

INTERNALLY INJURED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Finley, while at work on Belgrade street, near Richmond, sustained severe injuries by an embankment of sand falling upon him. He was dug out by Officer Maxwell. No bones were broken, but he was internally injured.

CONCERNED IN A FIGHT.—David Mitchell, for being concerned in a firemen's fight at Landing avenue and Coates street, some days since, has been arrested, and bound over by Alderman Pancoast. It is alleged that Mitchell threw a brick at John Gegan, one of the members of the Good Will.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—Last night James O'Brien was arrested on the rear of a house in Sansom street, above Eighth. He was in his stocking feet, and it is supposed intended committing a felony. The prisoner was committed for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

OWNER WANTED.—Samuel Brown was arrested at Broad and Oxford streets last night under very suspicious circumstances. When searched, a lot of lead cut up in small pieces was found in his possession. Brown was committed, and the property awaits an owner at the Twelfth District Station House.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening, at the southeast corner of Fourth and German streets, between 10 and 11 o'clock, three young men named T. Ellis, Harry Wilson, and George Fisher quarrelled, and the dispute becoming hot, Ellis drew a knife and stabbed Wilson in the side. Ellis escaped.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Amos Hibbs, a resident of Bucks county, has been bound over by Alderman Toland for reckless driving. Amos, it was alleged, was hauling a load of hay, and demolished a lamppost at Third and Buttonwood streets.

PARTIALLY DESTROYED.—The frame house of Mr. John Brophy, Frankford road and the Junction Railroad, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. It was caused by sparks from a locomotive. Loss $250.

THEFT.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Murphy drove three pigs out of a pen at Third and Moore streets, and sold them. He was arrested for the offense, and committed by Alderman Lutz.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Yesterday Mary Haines fell through the hatchway of Thomson's spice factory, No. 248 North Third street, and was seriously injured. She was removed to her home.

OUR NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWORN IN.—This morning, in the United States District Court, Aubrey H. Smith, the newly-appointed United States District Attorney, took the oath of office.

THE BROAD STREET TRACKS.—The attention of our readers is called to a card relative to the removal of the Broad street tracks, which is published in our advertising columns.

ACCIDENT.—Last night William Ponter, whilst going aboard a boat at Spruce street wharf, fell into the river, and was rescued by Officers Westcott and Dennard.

BADLY INJURED.—Yesterday Mary Buck (colored) fell from the third story of her residence, No. 424 Christian street, and was badly injured.

FAST DRIVING.—William Fenly was arrested at Thirty-ninth and Market streets, yesterday, for fast driving. He was fined by Alderman Johnson.

SNOW.—The residents of Bridesburg were yesterday treated to a brisk fall of snow.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS.

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of
BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD,
LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA,
APPLE and ROCK MAPLE,
Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
mwf3m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Missions—No Definite Action by the Senate so Far—Movements of Governor Curtin.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Police Bill Virtually Killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Committee on Foreign Relations had a session of two hours today for the consideration of nominations. After the various names had been considered, it was agreed to postpone action on them for the present. In the meantime the committee will consult with the President and Secretary of State. Many of the nominees are regarded by the committee as well as by numerous Senators as unfit for the positions to which they have been assigned. The impression is that General Grant cares very little about a majority of these nominees, but sent them in in deference to the wishes of certain parties whose importunities forced him to make the appointments.

The Revenue Appointments

have all been referred to the different members of the Finance Committee who represent the States from which the nominees hail. They will all be carefully examined before being reported to the Senate. This will apply to the consular and other offices.

The Commissioner of Patents.

Judge Trumbull received a despatch this morning from prominent parties in the West, stating that Fisher, who had been nominated for Commissioner of Patents, is engaged as counsel for five large patent cases involving millions of dollars.

Reduction.

A list is now in course of preparation in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, comprising 132 clerks whose services will be dispensed with. The list comprises all Democrats, members of the late Johnson Departmental Club, members of the Conservative Army and Navy Union, etc.

Governor Curtin

is here, looking after his confirmation. Curtin is not at all satisfied with his place, but he has signified his determination accept it.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Pressure for Federal Offices—Billiard Saloons and Minors—Political Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The additional Federal appointments all give general satisfaction. The pressure upon Collector John L. Thomas for subordinate positions is intense. The same is the case regarding the Post Office. There is to be a pretty general sweep of all excepting those who exhibited firmness enough to stand by and vote for the Republican party. Wishy-washy conservatives are nowhere.

The second branch of our City Council has passed an ordinance imposing a fine on billiard saloon proprietors of ten and twenty dollars in each offense for allowing minors to play billiards in their rooms. The first branch is also likely to pass it.

The recently established Cuban sympathizing Junta here are raising a large amount of means for the patriots. The refugee Cubans subscribe liberally.

There are not a few even of his partisan friends who think Governor Bowie will be on Grant's side before very long. He is growing wonderfully liberal and conservative.

The Maryland Presbytery is now in session here, but nothing important was done.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 14.—The House Metropolitan bill was reported formally by the special committee to whom it had been referred, when Mr. McCandless moved that it be referred to the committee on Local Judiciary, which motion was carried by a vote of 19 to 13. All the Democrats voted to refer, and Messrs. Fisher, Osterhout, Robinson, and Stubeman, Republicans. This virtually kills the bill.

The House bill to prevent passenger railway companies in Philadelphia from salting their tracks, a bill which the Philadelphia Senators have worked earnestly to secure the passage of, passed finally by a vote of 28 to 1. (Mr. Linderman.)

The House bill allowing the construction of a railroad turnout in the 15th ward, came up on third reading and passed.

The House bill repealing the act giving the fee for approving tavern licenses to the District Attorney, and giving it to the Recorder of the city, came up on third reading, and was passed, after an amendment by Mr. McCandless had been adopted, defeating that portion of the bill, but took the fee from the District Attorney.

The House bill incorporating the Roxborough Passenger Railway Company passed.

The report of the committee on conference on the general appropriation bill was called up, and after some little debate the Senate decided not to accept of it by a vote of 22 nays to 10 yeas. Messrs. Connell, Errett, Henszey, Lowry, Olmstead, Osterhous, Robison, Stinson, Stoneman, and Taylor voting for the adoption of the report, and Messrs. Beck, Billingfelt, Brown of Mercer, Brown of Northampton, Burnett, Coleman, Davis, Duncan, Fisher, Graham, Jackson, Linderman, McCandless, McIntyre, Miller, Nagle, Randall, Searight, Turner, Wallace, White, and Worthington voting against.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Bunn called up and passed the Senate bill requiring police officers in Philadelphia to convey prisoners to the nearest magistrate.

Mr. Aims, of Crawford, offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return the revised Tax bill to the House. This motion was made with the design of killing the bill.

Mr. Clark said that the bill was objectionable, and that the Senate intended to defeat it. The House might as well have the credit of such defeat.

Mr. Crary said that the object of getting the bill back was probably to put a new tax on lumber.

Mr. Davis said yes, and to insert other obnoxious amendments. Mr. Aims said that the pure and simple objectwas to kill the bill. Davis made a speech, short but strong, in which he urged the House not to make cowards of themselves by undoing their own work. It must be explained in reference to the Tax bill that it has become apparent since its passage yesterday morning, at 1·30 o'clock, that it imposes new taxes on oil and whisky, and releases the railroad companies of the State from the burden of their taxation. This was done by tacking a few sections to the lengthy bill of over one hundred and fifty sections.

The House by 45 ayes to 43 nays, agreed to take up the resolution for consideration, and then by a vote of 41 ayes to 51 nays, defeated the resolution. So the bill was not recalled from the Senate.

Mr. McCulloch offered a resolution for the publishing of 10,000 copies of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Regiments, for the use of the House, at a cost not exceeding $5 per volume.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The adjourned session of the State Legislature met at Springfield to-day: The Governor has vetoed the Lake front bill, ceding a certain portion of the Lake front to the Illinois Central Railroad, and the bill allowing towns and cities to reserve State taxes for the benefit of existing and prospective railroads.

The first-named bill will probably be passed over the Governor's veto, but the fate of the latter is somewhat doubtful.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Strike Among the Workmen at Mount Bethel.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 14.—The strike among the workmen employed in the Penn State Quarry, at Mount Bethel, is subsiding. About six weeks ago the company, anticipating difficulty, submitted to the men propositions which proved unsatisfactory. The strike took place on Monday last, and since then considerable rioting has occurred, but the Sheriff and a squad of policemen have succeeded in quelling further disturbances. The strike at one time threatened serious consequences. About one-half of the men have returned to their work, and the remainder will follow as soon as their services are required by the company.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Arrived, steamships France and Java, from Liverpool.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Robert Fox vs. Nathan Hiller et al. An action against the defendants individually as gas trustees, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the failure of gas at his theatre (The American) on the night of July 17th last. It will be recollected that this was the date of the strike among the operatives at the gas works, and that very nearly the whole city, as well as plaintiff's theatre, was left in darkness.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Ann J. Stewart vs. Frank E. Remynt. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

Golding & Duncap vs. C. McCalla. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $264·53.

Thomas McCarty vs. William Albertson. An action to recover earnest money paid upon a contract for the purchase of property from the defendant, which the defendant was alleged to have failed to carry out. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

ALDERMEN IN TROUBLE.

This morning a rather unexpected and singular proceeding occurred in Court. Of late it has been observed that frequently persons who have been charged before Aldermen with the commission of crime, have been committed to prison to await trial at Court, and there they have remained for weeks and months without any action at all being taken in their cases. It was hard upon these unfortunates, and in direct violation of every citizen's right of speedy trial when accused of crime. Upon examination into the matter it was shown that the cause of it was that the aldermen who had made the commitments failed to make any returns to the District Attorney, and he consequently had no knowledge of them, and was unable to present them to the grand jury; and immediately upon this discovery, the court was apprised of the fact, his Honor this morning summoned before him Aldermen Thomas, Toland, Belshaw, Eggleston, Bonsall, Patchel, Maull, and Mink, and required them to account for the cases in which they had sent to defendants to prison, and had made no returns. Mr. Toland presented a book of memoranda, by which his administration of this business was made to appear satisfactorily, but the other Aldermen were found to be sadly derelict in their duty of apprising the District Attorney of their commitments.

His Honor reprimanded these latter gentlemen for their want of promptness, saying that, if every alderman were to act as one of them had acted, having at one time four defendants in prison in whose cases there was no return, the sad consequences would be readily appreciated, and he sincerely hoped that, in future, they would be more attentive to the duties of their office. The fact that aldermen had ordered discharges from prison after their return day, was also mentioned and condemned. These faults he said might render them liable to impeachment, and the excuses of oversight and forgetfulness, which some of them had made, would in cases of such weight and those of human suffering, avail them but little. With remarks to this effect the Judge discharged them.

CRUELTY.

Jacob Fogel was put on trial, charged with cruelty to a horse. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the defendant, who was hostler at a stable where J. H. Richelderfer kept his horse, in a fit of wantonness cut a great slice from the animal's tongue, and in order to stop the flow of blood had applied caustic to the wound.

The defense denied this, and offered as an explanation of the condition of the horse's tongue, that he had been an army horse, and the hard cavalry bit had worn a groove in the member, which had caused it to drop off; and one witness said he knew a certain horse's tongue to have been so affected in this way that it had to be sewed up three times.

This prosecution was instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who were represented by Gustavus Remak, Esq. J. T. Pratt, Esq., represented the defendant. On trial.

Broadway Railroad Scheme.

Much indignation is expressed by all classes at the evident determination of the State Legislature to pass the so-called Broadway Railroad bill, and it is probable that a mass meeting will be held in Union Square to protest against the outrage. It is reported on good authority that after interviews with several prominent merchants, Mr. A. T. Stewart yesterday (Monday) sent to Mr. Campbell, of the Senate, a letter, in which he offers to give $2,000,000 for the franchise, and pay down the money within thirty days after the passage of the bill, or he will pay any higher sum which the franchise may command at public auction.—*N. Y. Post.*

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, IN A DOUBLE BOX FOR $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
3 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE bank of the Delaware, between Beverly and Edgewater, two (adjoining) of the healthiest and pleasantest homes within sixteen miles of Philadelphia, with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, bath, gas, very fine stables, and outhouses,—acres of ground. Best water in the United States. Neither mud nor mosquitoes. One, 25 Rooms furnished, $30,000. The other, 16 Rooms, $16,000.
TERMS EASY.
Apply to F. S. HOVEY,
4 10 6t* No. 231 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA very handsomely situated at Tacony, on the Delaware, about seven miles from the city, with a handsome mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stone stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, etc. It will be offered at a low price, or exchanged for city property. Apply to
ROBERT MACGREGOR,
4 7wfm6t No. 235 S. THIRD Street

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of P. M. HUNTER & CO. The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwftM6

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 14 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 11 t

W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 235 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 413 Christian st.
FRAZIER & BROTHER,
(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,
South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
All orders by Mail promptly attended to.
BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.
Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.
Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.
4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Important Orders from the Navy Department—Another Spanish Insult—Advices from Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

An Outrage by the Spaniards—An Investigation Ordered.

Commander F. S. Fillebrown, commanding the United States steamer Narragansett, reports under date of April 7, from Havana, the particulars of two passengers, Cubans, having been taken out of the American schooner Lizzie Major, ten leagues from the coast of Cuba, by the Spanish frigate Fernando Cattolica, and imprisoned. The two persons were named Don Santiago A. Annible and Don Ramon S. Raivas. It seems that they took passage in the Lizzie Major at Havana for New Orleans.

The schooner touched at Remedios, took in a cargo, and sailed on March 26 for her destination. She was boarded the same day by the Spanish frigate, as above stated. The prisoners were carried back to Remedios and incarcerated. One of them is a lad about ten years of age. They were visited in prison by Mr. Stone, the United States Consular Agent at that port, who made a demand on the commandant of the province for their release.

This the commandant did not feel authorized to do without orders from superior authority. The case having been made known to Mr. Hall, U. S. Vice Consul-General of Cuba, he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The ground of arrest is said to be that the names of the passengers were not on the manifest.

Naval Orders.

Rear-Admiral T. T. Craven is ordered to the command of Mare Island Navy Yard. Lieutenant-Commander George H. Haywood is ordered to the Naval Academy. Chief Engineer Edward Fithian is ordered to the Franklin. Captain Thomas G. Salter is detached from the Saratoga and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Gulick is detached from the Naval Academy, and Paymaster C. C. Jackson ordered to that station. Paymaster G. De F. Barton has resigned.

The White House.

The rush at the Executive mansion continues. A large number of Senators and Representatives saw the President this morning.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	163⅝	Clev. and Toledo R.	97¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33⅜	Toledo and Wabash.	69
Ph. and Rea. R.	93⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91	Adams Express.	58⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅝	Wells, Fargo.	31
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95¼	United States.	58¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	133	Tennessee 6s, new.	65¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	131	Gold.	132⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	92⅜	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	41⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$8800 City 6s, New.	101	10 sh Leh Stk.	32¾
$3000 Leh Gold l. c.	94	300 do. b30.	32⅛
100 sh Phil & E.	830. 28⅛	200 do.	32⅜
300 do. b5.	28⅛	100 do. b10.	32⅜
15 sh Penna RR.	85. 59⅛	100 sh Cata Pf. b4.	34⅛
10 do. b5.	59⅛	39 sh Leh Val.	58⅜
20 sh Mor Cl Pf. b5.	65¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 Pa R 1m 6s. c.	99⅛	100 Leh Stk. b30.	32⅜
$2000 do.	98	100 do.	32¼
$5200 City 6s, New.	101	100 do.	42¾
$1200 do.	101	100 sh Read.	830wn. 46·56
$2000 Leh R 6s.	86¼	100 do.	46·56
26 sh Penna R.	85. 59¾	20 sh Leh Val. opg.	55¾
100 do.	59¾	50 sh Germ'n P R.	29½

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N. Y.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
3 10 4p

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 12, 1869.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, April 21,
at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found:—
Wood's Practice, 200 copies.
Powers' Anatomy, 256 copies.
Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies.
Dispensatory, 330 copies.
Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies.
Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies.
Woodward's Manual, 500 copies.
Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies.
Thompson's Conspectus.
Longmore on Gunshot Wounds.
Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.
Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces.
Carbonate of Zinc, 1500 ounces.
Powdered Cubebs, 2000 pounds.
And a large variety of other medicines.
Desiccated Egg, 8000 pounds.
Prescription Scales.
Teeth-Extracting Sets.
Scarificators.
Bullet Forceps.
Spring Lancets.
Trephining Cases.
Exsecting Cases.
Field Cases, etc. etc.
Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of Physicians and Druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.
Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
4 14 6t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Byt. Col. U. S. A.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Appointments by President Grant this Afternoon—Interest on the Public Debt.

Recommencement of War in Japan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President has sent in the following nominations to the Senate:—C. C. Crowe, Governor of New Mexico.

United States Marshals—George E. Wentworth, Northern district of Florida; George S. Lammon, Nevada; William A. Britton, Western district of Arkansas; Augustus Armstrong, District of Minnesota; Samuel T. Carron, District of North Carolina.

Charles A. Dana, Appraiser of Merchandise of the port of New York.

Assessors—James Ashworth, Fifth Pennsylvania; O. P. Johnson, Second Kentucky.

Collectors—Charles W. Slack, Third Massachusetts; William A. Dudley, Ninth New York; John R. Reno, Second Kentucky.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Stephen Moore, at Mobile, Ala.; William A. Davies, Stockton, Cal.; G. L. Godfrey, Desmoines, Iowa; William H. Dingley, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles M. Patterson, Marysville, Cal.; James C. Braden, Greenleaf, Minn.

Registers of Land Offices—C. Stearns, Mobile, Ala.; P. J. Anderson, Montgomery, Ala.

Pension Agents—R. M. Prentiss, Quincy, Ill.; Thaddeus Foote, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Postmasters—James Ferrier, Jeffersonville, Ind.; D. W. Voyles, New Albany, Ind.; John J. Hazelrigg, Greensburg, Ind.; Mrs. Sarah L. Peizer, Doylestown, Pa.; Caroline A. Arndt, Easton, Pa.; B. X. Blair, Huntingdon, Pa.

Announcement by Secretary Boutwell.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 14.—Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons payable on the first day of July next will be paid on presentation at the proper offices upon a rebate of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Civil War Raging in Japan.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 14.—Later advices have been received from Yokohama and Hong Kong. Civil war is raging again with increased violence in the Japanese empire. The Northern party, or the opponents of the Mikado, had a strong fleet, under command of the former Admiral-in-Chief of the Tycoon, and made their headquarters on the island of Yeddo, of which they held complete possession. They have since captured Sado Lima, an important island on the western coast of Niphon, from which they can make incursions into the mainland.

Earthquakes have been felt in the Japanese islands, but up to the last dates no loss of life or property is reported, and the shocks were slight. The news from China is meagre.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—Evening.—Consols for money, 93⅜, and for account, 93⅜. Five-twenties, 84. Railways quiet; Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30½.

PARIS, April 14.—The Bourse closed strong. Rentes, 71·65f.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—Evening.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 12¾d.; Orleans, 12½d. Fine Rosin, 16s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d.

LONDON, April 14—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £29 15s.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Linseed oil, 53@63½f.

—Revivals of religion are reported all over the West.

—The Austrian Emperor speaks eleven languages fluently.

—Virginia has nine colleges and two theological seminaries.

—A Frenchman has made 123 miles in 24 hours on a velocipede.

—The best check for pauperism—one of George Peabody's.—*Punch.*

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

REMINGTON.—On the 14th instant, LYDIA H., widow of the late Dr. Isaac Remington, in the 61st year of her age. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 f

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 12 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 f 4f No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 8 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET. N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of CARROW, THIBAULT & CO. was dissolved by the death of FRANCIS THIBAULT. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the business at the same place, No. 326 CHESNUT Street.
JOHN CARROW,
THOMAS J. CROTHERS.
Philadelphia, March 13, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., wholesale manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, No. 308 CHESNUT Street.
JOHN CARROW,
THOMAS J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW.
Philadelphia, March 13, 1869. 4 14 3t*

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES!!!
McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,
Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 20sw26tp

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to Sell Certain Lots or Pieces of Ground, with the Buildings Thereon Erected.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works be and they are hereby authorized to sell at public sale, and invest the proceeds thereof to the credit of the Sinking Fund of the Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Company:—

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Delaware Second street (No. 711), at the distance of thirty-three feet and half an inch northward from the north side of Almond street, containing in front or breadth sixteen feet, and in length or depth seventy-four feet one inch to a four-feet wide alley; subject to a ground rent of ninety-six dollars per year.

Also, all that certain two-story frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Passyunk road (No. 615), containing in front or breadth twenty feet, and in length or depth seventy-five feet.

Section 2. The Mayor of the City shall affix the corporate seal of the city to the deeds of conveyance approved by the City Solicitor, granting in fee to the purchasers the aforesaid lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings thereon erected.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Mayor to Affix the Seal of the City of Philadelphia to a Bond for the Faithful Application of the Purchase Money of Certain Real Estate.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That in the matter of the petition of the "City of Philadelphia, trustee for the several purposes and objects set forth and declared in the last will and testament of James Wills, deceased," to the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for authority to sell certain portions of the Wills Hospital lot to Elphrey Heritage—such sale having been authorized by virtue of an ordinance of Councils approved the sixth day of April, A. D. 1869—the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to affix the seal of the City of Philadelphia to such bond and in such amount to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as the said Court shall order and direct, in conformity with the act of Assembly approved the eighteenth day of April, 1853, in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Relative to Steam Fire Engines Obstructing the Travel of Passenger Railroads in Time of Fire.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That steam fire engines shall, in time of fire, place their engines on the side of the street, so that the running of passenger cars will not be interfered with, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense: Provided, The Passenger Railroad Companies will furnish a goose neck to each steamer.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of John Dyer for macadamizing the intersections at Seventeenth and Venango streets, Eighteenth and Venango streets, Nineteenth and Venango streets, Twentieth and Venango streets, Twenty-first and Venango streets, said warrant to be drawn from item number two of the appropriation to the Department for the year 1869.

Provided, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is satisfied that the contractor has complied with his contract.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTE